

RADIO SITUATION
HELP IS ASKED
BY MR. HOOVER

Still Confident Despite Ruling That Strips Secretary of Control

ASKS CO-OPERATION
OF RADIOCASTERS

Until Congress Acts Communication Will Be at Risk of Stations, Latest Interpretation

WASHINGTON, July 9 (P)—Until Congress acts radio communication in the United States will be conducted entirely at the risk of the operating stations, the Commerce Department announced today in interpreting an opinion by the Attorney General.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The ruling of the Department of Justice that Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is without authority to regulate radio broadcasting or to compel new stations to wait its allocation of wave lengths, while not unexpected, has added another element of confusion to the tangled radio situation with which Secretary Hoover is attempting to cope. The failure of Congress to agree on a radio control bill, coupled with the Attorney General's decision given in response to a request for an exact definition of the Government's power in this field, means that practically anything may happen to the radio world before Congress meets in the fall, with the Commerce Department unable to enforce regulations for "use of the air."

Secretary Hoover is confident, however, that the 530 stations now operating under licenses issued by his department will co-operate with him in the effort to avoid interference and consequent disruption of this popular form of home entertainment. He also expects that over 600 stations whose applications for permits are now pending, if they cannot be assigned wavelengths because there are no more available without interference with already established stations, will wait until permanent legislation is enacted before pressing their cases. If a considerable number of these stations should take advantage of their legal right to broadcast without any wavelength being assigned by the Department of Commerce, chaos in the air would be inevitable, Secretary Hoover warned. Further open competition in disregard of regulations already promulgated would only mean that the little stations would be driven off the air by the more powerful radio-casters.

Relied Upon Co-operation
It was explained at the Department of Commerce that the radio officials have never exercised arbitrary powers but have relied chiefly upon the voluntary co-operation of the industry itself, which realized that an orderly allocation of wavelengths and a strict system of licensing new stations was essential to the success of radio casting programs. Any control which was exercised was under the law of 1912, this was denied in a test case, and the Department of Justice was asked for an opinion.

Commerce Department officials are conferring with the radio industry in the light of the adverse opinion handed down, and it is probable that emergency measures to bridge the dangerous period before any legislation may be expected will be drawn up. Another suggestion has been made in that leaders in the radio industry be called into conference to consider a voluntary agreement by which the Department of Commerce may continue to act as a clearing station and central agency to secure orderly radio-casting and to reduce the danger of interference to a minimum.

House-Senate Disagreed

Secretary Hoover remains optimistic, despite the failure of radio legislation, that the "voluntary co-operation plan" can be worked out satisfactorily, and will protect the public interest until a permanent form of control is authorized by Congress to care for the growing industry.

The administration bill for radio control would have placed the authority in the Department of Commerce, under the direction of Secretary Hoover, with discredited radio interests having the right to appeal. The House was willing to accept this form of legislation, but in the Senate bill Secretary Hoover was stripped of his authority and control of the radio was put in the hands of a commission. The differences between the Senate and House proposals were never reconciled and as a result legislative proposals were lost.

One of the first tasks which Congress will put its hand next December will be to find a compromise plan between the Senate and House proposals.

DR. REED TO HEAD
COLLEGE OF SMYRNA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 9.—Dr. Cass A. Reed, who has been in Turkey since 1912, was announced today as the president of the International College of Smyrna to succeed Dr. Alexander MacLachlan, who retired after 25 years of educational work in Turkey, according to an announcement by the trustees of the college.

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Reports on Child Labor



ETHEL M. JOHNSON
Deputy Labor and Industrial Commissioner of Massachusetts.

STATE IS ENDING
CHILD LABOR USE
IN HOME TRADES

All Industrial Piecework Is Decreasing Rapidly, Survey Reveals

Education and legislation leading to better standards and higher ideals have practically eliminated the employment of children in industrial home work in Massachusetts, says Miss Ethel M. Johnson, deputy commissioner of labor and industries in the Commonwealth, summarizing reports of inspectors who recently conducted an inquiry on the subject for her department. It appears that in general the practice of giving out home work has markedly decreased and that in some districts apparently no home work is conducted. The employment of children in this form of work is exceptional, she explained.

The local inquiry was made as a part of a general study of the subject by the Association of Government Labor Officials through a committee of which Miss E. Natalie Matthews, director of the industrial division of the Federal Children's Bureau is chairman.

Other members of the committee are Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Federal Women's Bureau; Miss Johnson, representing Massachusetts; Miss Charlotte Carr, director of the Bureau of Women in Industry in Pennsylvania; Miss Nellie Searns, director of the Bureau of Women in Industry, New York Department of Labor; Charles H. Weeks, deputy commissioner, New Jersey Department of Labor.

Minimum Standards Planned

As a result of its investigations the committee hopes to formulate minimum standards on which the various states may agree as to the regulation of factory work in the home.

With the exception of states whose interests are primarily in agriculture and mining, industrial home work of some kind is to be found in almost every part of the United States, Miss Johnson says. It appears that only 14 states have any sort of regulation of industrial home work, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

These laws usually prohibit certain forms of work in tenements or dwelling houses for all persons except members of the family dwelling therein and also prescribe regulations under which such work may be done.

In Massachusetts regulations comprise licensing for home work on wearing apparel, prohibition of the employment of children under 14

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FASCISTI URGED
TO CUT IMPORTS
AND ECONOMIZE

Increasing Home Production Is Hoped to Help Stabilize the Lira

By Special Cable

ROME, July 9.—The Government continues to admonish the Fascist and the general public to avoid unnecessary expense on feasts, banquets and costly amusements, urging the need of economy in every possible way, to increase home production and cut down imports so as to help stabilize the lira.

A similar note was struck at the opening of the National Institution for Exportation, which Benito Mussolini, the Premier, attended with the Finance Minister, Count Volpi. Dr. Pirelli, whom Signor Mussolini charged with the organization of the institution, made a speech on the institution's scope and program. Production by the individual as well as national economy are the chief essentials for the development of exportation, he said, and exportation only will stabilize Italy's currency. New outlets must be found for national production, both agricultural and industrial. Large numbers of would-be exporters as yet are totally unorganized to fight the battle of the world's markets. The institution's aim is to help these banks to give them fair credit. If foreign states close their doors to Italian immigrants, the Italians must retaliate by closing their doors to foreign goods and expanding their own exports.

The institution will concentrate on two main points, supplying information to would-be exporters about new and old markets abroad, and encouraging the development of production for export.

Sea and overland facilities, as well as encouragement to exhibit Italian goods in fairs all over the world are also aimed at, but Dr. Pirelli warned his hearers that the institution's efforts would be unavailing unless exporters assisted with private initiative and continual personal effort.

JAPANESE NAVAL ESTIMATES FIXED

TOKYO, July 9 (P)—It was learned at the Navy Department this afternoon that a conference of high naval officials today, at which the Minister of Navy presided, tentatively fixed the naval estimates for the fiscal year of 1927 at \$20,000,000 (about \$150,000,000 yen), which is an increase of \$5,000,000 yen over the present fiscal year.

The figure was understood to include an unestimated sum for construction of auxiliary vessels for replacement. The estimate will soon be presented to the finance department for its approval.

SHIPPING BOARD OUSTS CROWLEY:

GEN. DALTON SUCCEEDS TO POST

Dismissal of Fleet Corporation Head Echoes Contest Over Policy

WASHINGTON, July 9 (P)—The Shipping Board has dismissed Capt. Elmer E. Crowley, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Brig-Gen. A. C. Dalton is the new head of the corporation, which has been the center of a long controversy within the board and the subject of disagreement between certain commissioners and the White House.

Acceptance of Captain Crowley's resignation confirmed rumors that he had been circulated since he disagreed with the board over the sale of the Transpacific Admiral Oriental Line of President-type vessels operating out of Seattle to the Dollar Line of San Francisco, which previously had purchased a similar line, based at that city. First news of the action came from the "Evening Star" executive office in the Adirondacks, where President Coolidge is spending his vacation.

No Explanation of Action
No explanation of the action was given by T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the board, who led the contest for acceptance of the Dollar bid for the Seattle line. J. H. Walsh seconded his motion to accept the resignation, and Commissioners Teller and Hill voted with them. Vice-Chairman Plummer and W. S. Benson voted in the negative and sought, without success, to get a statement of the reason for the change from Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Plummer and Admiral Benson are the only two members remaining on the board who voted last October for the ousting of Admiral Palmer, after he had been sheared of powers over the Government fleet conferred upon him at the instance of President Coolidge, who had suggested his promotion from the London office to the presidency of the corporation.

Bert E. Hanes of Oregon and Frederick L. Thompson of Alabama, who voted with Mr. Plummer and Admiral Benson, since have resigned. Mr. Hanes had taken a leading part in the fight against Admiral Palmer and against separation of the functions of the board and the corporation as advocated by President Coolidge and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. He was serving under a recess appointment.

WORLD CRUSADE
ON NARCOTICS IS
TO BE ORGANIZED

Headquarters in New York and Branches in Every Nation Is Considered

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9.—A permanently endowed international organization with headquarters in New York and branches in every nation in the world to spread propaganda against narcotics is the aim of the World Conference on Narcotic Education, which is having its first meeting here.

The conference does not contemplate making any declaration now regarding how much poppy production should be allowed in India, nor what percentage of drugs should be allowed entrance to the United States.

Because its avowed purpose is to avoid any controversial field of public policy and to restrict its activities solely to education, the sponsors of the organization believe that it is entitled to, and will receive, co-operation from constructive social agencies and governments everywhere.

Richmond Pearson Hobson is to be the secretary-general, operating through a small secretariat, to carry forward the work which he initiated in the International Narcotic Education Association which he organized five years ago. Dr. Clarence J. Owens of Washington, president of the International Trade Commission, is director-general.

Noted Men to Fight Evil

Among those on the conference committee who will lend their assistance to the project are James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York; Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah; William B. McKinley (R.), Senator from Illinois; Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio; Walter F. Lineberger (R.), Representative from California; John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from New York; and Dr. Pirelli, whom Signor Mussolini charged with the organization of the institution, made a speech on the institution's scope and program. Production by the individual as well as national economy are the chief essentials for the development of exportation, he said, and exportation only will stabilize Italy's currency. New outlets must be found for national production, both agricultural and industrial. Large numbers of would-be exporters as yet are totally unorganized to fight the battle of the world's markets. The institution's aim is to help these banks to give them fair credit. If foreign states close their doors to Italian immigrants, the Italians must retaliate by closing their doors to foreign goods and expanding their own exports.

Mr. Hobson expressed confidence that foreign governments will lend their aid to the project, although the United States Government has not participated in the present conference. A bill was introduced in Congress asking for such participation and hearings were held before the House Education Committee.

Speakers at the conference are united in declaring that the number of drug addicts is increasing constantly and that criminals are being recruited steadily from among those who want more money to satisfy their craving for narcotics. They declare that there is cause for alarm in the campaign being directed by sinister forces to corrupt youth and the crafty methods which these forces employ to entangle individual school boys and girls with the expectation that

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Either Prudence Prim or Rob Roy Appears Irked by Posing



The Two White Collies of the White House Are Having the Time of Their Lives Romping About Among the Pines and Oaks and Birches at the Adirondack Camp.

SALEM PARADE
PRESENTS VAST
FLORAL GARDEN

Thousands of Children in the Line Which Includes Many Historical Floats

SALEM, Mass., July 9 (Special).

Marching gardens portrayed by more than 4000 school children, flower-decked floats and a pageant of the past, presented by historical floats, provided today's feature of Salem's bi-centennial celebration.

The floral section, presenting a vast and colorful garden stretching for blocks down the shady length of Broad Street, was a beautiful sight from the reviewing stand. Hundrds of children, dressed to represent flowers of every variety, preceded one after another, groups of flower-decked floats, many of which were hand-painted, and patriotic groupings of red, white and blue flowers.

Rosebuds, sweet peas, wisteria, daisies and all the colorful bloom of many other flowers posed in beautiful and bewildering profusion. With the old-fashioned garden, composed of little girls, adorned the little boys with hats, rakes and shovels.

Groups of little girls in flower costumes of old-fashioned design and little boys in swallow-tailed coats and broad-brimmed hats, many of which were hand-painted, and patriotic groupings of red, white and blue flowers.

A group of little girls in flower costumes of old-fashioned design and little boys in swallow-tailed coats and broad-brimmed hats, many of which were hand-painted, and patriotic groupings of red, white and blue flowers.

The parade, with Col. Lawrence W. Jenkins as chief of staff, Leonard R. Fitching, marshal of the historical section, and Col. Charles F. Roppel, marshal of the floral division, started at 1:30 o'clock.

In order that the children who took part might see the rest of the parade they were lined up on Harrison Boulevard until the historical division and the decorated floats had passed, when they led into the line of march. The smallest children from the primary grades marched over half a mile of the route.

In the first division came the historical pageant, led by Nantasket, chief of the Indian tribe who inhabited Nantasket when the first settlers came, an entry of the Nantasket Trust Company.

Depicting the first Sunday in Nantasket after the arrival of Roger Conant, the Conant family association showed the service held on the beach, with the virgin forest as a background and the interested Indians on the outskirts of the group.

The First Baptist Church of Danvers portrayed the planting of the pear tree by Governor Endicott, as described in Lucy Larcom's poem, "The Governor's Tree."

The Danvers Historical Society pictured that interesting party held on the roof of the Page house in Danvers, prior to the revolution, when Colonel Page had forbidden the drinking of tea "under his roof" and Madam Page outwitted him by holding her party on the roof.

First Festival Congress
The float of the John Hancock Insurance Company portrayed that memorable incident in Salem's history, which more than anything else, perhaps, gives her a high place among historic cities. The first provincial congress, convened in Salem in October, 1774, with John Hancock presiding, and behind locked doors defied the authority of General

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President Meets Newspapermen
But Otherwise Keeps Secluded

Visitors From Outside Are Kept Away—Caretaker Shows Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge Beauty Spots

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., July 9 (P).

The first formal engagement made by President Coolidge since his arrival at White Pine Camp, the summer White House, called for a conference with the newspaper correspondents who have accompanied him to the Adirondacks.

Indications are that the system of press conferences at which the President gives his views on current questions indirectly through a spokesman will be continued here as it was last summer when the President and Mrs. Coolidge spent their vacation at Swampscott, Mass.

Visitors to the presidential camp are few and have been exclusively persons connected with his official party or with the estate.

Among the latter are Oscar Otis, caretaker of the property, and Mrs. Otis, who have paid frequent calls at the lodge. Mr. Otis is pointing out the beauty spots of the place.

Several parties of tourists have taken the 3 1/2-mile drive from the main state highway to the gate of the camp, in the hope of catching a glimpse of the President, but all such callers were told that Mr. Coolidge is in seclusion.

None of the inmates of the White Pine Camp are enjoying the freedom from city life more than Prudence Prim and Rob Roy, the White House colicis. However, these two favorites which romp through the woods on the camp property, are not to escape the state law requiring the licensing of all dogs that roam lands of the forest preserve in which there are deer and proper identification tags are to be provided for them.

Parts of the state-owned wilderness in which deer are plentiful come close to the camp.

SENATOR MOSES ENTERS HIS NAME

New Hampshire Opens Lists for the Primaries

CONCORD, N. H., July 9 (Special).

Today was the first day on which candidates in the primary election in New Hampshire could officially declare themselves. One of the first to enter his name on the opening day was George H. Moses, senior New Hampshire Senator in the United States Senate, who will be a candidate to succeed himself for a third term.

Senator Moses will be opposed in the Republican primary by Robert P. Bass of Peterborough, who was Governor in 1910 and 1911, and has since been a member of the state Legislature. In the election there will be a Democratic candidate whose identity has not yet been made known, and an independent candidate in the person of James W. Hamrick, former justice of the Supreme Court.

The candidates for Governor in the Republican primary will be John G. Winant, the present executive, and Huntley N. Spaulding, chairman of the State Board of Education. The Democratic candidate will be Eton D. Sargent, Mayor of Nashua and possibly some one or two other candidates who will contest with Mayor Sargent for the democratic nomination.

It is a moot question at City Hall whether the city of Boston might be made an exception to the otherwise state-wide regulations governing the time of assessing property and the time when taxes are due. To substantiate the assertion that an exception could be made in the regulation of Boston it is pointed out that Boston of all the 35 cities in Massachusetts is the only municipality which had to ask the Legislature to fix its taxes. This latter was a regulation which Mr. Nichols' predecessor tried time and again to have removed.

Study of these recurring borrowings for money to tide over the city until the collector shall have secured funds sufficient to pay the municipal running expenses is being made by men at City Hall who are interested in the endeavor of the Mayor to right present conditions.

In the financial year 1921-22 when the city's fiscal year began on Feb. 1, the temporary loans were for \$10,000,000, and the interest paid Boston banks amounted to \$148,625.45. In 1922-23 the loans were about \$12,000,000, and the interest paid \$177,652.10. In 1923-24, the loans amounted to about \$14,000,000 and the interest \$184,539.50. In 1924-25 the loans were \$21,000,000, while the interest cost the taxpayers \$189,370.27.

The financial year was changed last year when it was moved forward from Feb. 1 to Jan. 1. The result was an 11-month fiscal year. In these 11 months the city had to borrow \$23,500,000, and the interest cost the treasury \$244,419.23.

MAYOR NICHOLS
SEEKS TO STOP
CITY BORROWING

Two Methods of Budgeting City's Appropriations Are Under Consideration

ASSESSMENT DATE

JAN. 1 IS PROPOSED

Other Plan Provides Advance Payment Equal to Half Previous Year's Tax

MAYOR NICHOLS announced today that he is working on a plan whereby the practice of borrowing hundreds of thousands of dollars each year in anticipation of the income from taxation shall be rendered unnecessary. The mayor has found that in the past five years the city of Boston has borrowed in the way of temporary loans, \$99,000,000. On these loans, which ran on an average from four to five months, the city has paid, exclusive of this year's borrowings, not less than \$597,269.54.

The Mayor who for several years was collector of internal revenues for the United States government in the Massachusetts district, is making an intensive survey of Boston's municipal finances with a view to bringing in more revenues to the treasury and to conserve further existing revenues.

"The practice of borrowing money each year in anticipation of taxes is wasteful and a source of loss of assets which I hope to stop while I am mayor of Boston," Mr. Nichols said.

Two Plans Considered

Two plans are under consideration. One is to move forward the time of assessing property valuations to Jan. 1 instead of April 1, as has been the custom for as many years as Boston has been a city.

The other plan would be to provide for two payments of taxes in the year, as New York State works under. At the beginning of each year and before the assessment of the property owners must pay to meet the city's municipal requirements, one half of the taxes would be immediately due in the collector's office.

That no injustice be done and taxpayers be required to pay on accurately based valuations, the first payment each year in advance of actual assessment, would be one half of the total tax levied on their properties the previous year. The second payment which would become due on July 1, would be the balance of the year's assessment and the tax rate assessed would be for the remainder of the year's assessment and any increase in tax that had not been collected when the first installment was required.

Another method whereby the city's necessities and before the taxes for the year are paid in would be greatly lessened, municipal financiers, assert, would be to have the city's budget of appropriations be made up in the fall and early winter and before the Mayor's signature on Jan. 1. That is the method obtaining in New York, one of the city officials who is making a study of the financial problems of the city pointed out.

Cites New York Policy
"New York has abolished this annual borrowing of money in anticipation of taxes," said the Mayor. "Taxes are due Jan. 1 and July 1 and at the end of the fiscal year, the collector turns over to the department of unpaid taxes the records of the delinquent taxes."

Mayor Nichols realizes that these problems have been discussed in the Legislature. To change the time of formal assessment from April 1 to Jan. 1, amendatory state legislation will be necessary. It is recalled that Mayor Curley sought some such legislation during his recent term as city executive. The legislative committee gave him "leave to withdraw" when many of the town officials throughout the State protested that the winter months were no time in which to make annual tax valuations in the rural districts.

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From the Campus to the Ball Park

Baseball is being vastly improved by the new type of playing field, with its major league. An interesting discussion of this new type of playing field will appear in the next issue of the Monitor.

Tomorrow's MONITOR

Friday, July 9, 1926

CAILLAUX PLAN FACES CHAMBER

Deputies Must Decide on
Question of Confidence as
Franc Continues to Drop

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, July 9.—Late tonight a definite indication of the fate of the Government is expected. The closure will be applied, and with the franc continuing to drop, the deputies are called on to decide whether they have confidence in the Caillaux-Briand combination.

The net result of the parliamentary debate has largely been that Joseph Caillaux and Leon Blum mutually destroyed each other's system. The shattering of the Socialistic capital levy, which anyhow is not likely to be applied, does not remove the objections to the Caillaux plan based on foreign credits and implying ratification of the debt settlement for stabilization purposes, with an apparently contradictory fiduciary issue specially pledged.

Chief Support in Center
The casting of political horoscopes is always a doubtful operation. In this case the calculations seem to show a small majority for the government on the general question of confidence, but this majority depends on re-examination to the background of the Washington arrangement. Yet the arrangement is vital part of the plan. M. Caillaux needs the support in the center. The Socialists and a section of the Radicals are opposed. The right is dubiously friendly, but antagonistic to the Berenger accord. Even when a vote of confidence is obtained a second question will be asked the assembly. M. Caillaux must state precisely what delegation of powers he requires. They must be determined and enumerated in the bill deposited. They cannot be general unlimited powers. They will be confined to specified financial eventualities.

The third stage, if this hurdle is safely leapt over, will be to consider the Washington agreement. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that negotiations are being conducted in Washington to ascertain whether modification cannot be introduced, notably with regard to the commercialization clause and the absence of a transfer clause and safeguarding clause.

London Visit Planned
At the same time M. Caillaux, in the pourparlers in London, is making satisfactory progress. It is believed possible that Great Britain will permit the payments to be contingent on the Dawes plan receipts from Germany. He is also examining transfer possibilities and noncommercialization, for by commercialization French bonds might become German property and France be dunned for debt by Germany, which itself is refusing to pay reparations. As soon as the Chamber pronounces on the fiscal program, M. Caillaux hopes to make a British visit, to complete the British pact, submitting it for approval together with the American pact to which reservations will be attached. Curiously, M. Clemenceau today begins publication of chapters of his philosophical work dismissing parliamentary liberty and dictatorialism. Men, he declares, are needed for action, parliament for control. Parliament in its nature takes interminable time, permitting action perhaps when too late. Action implies discipline, resistance against discouragement, patience, energy and great resolutions, tempered by tolerance and equity.

MOUNTED POLICE TO AID CUSTOMS MEN

Will Co-operate in Enforcing
Prohibition on Border

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The assignment of the Canadian Mounted Police to service along the border in co-operation with customs and preventive officers comes closely upon the report of the Canadian Parliamentary Committee, the text of which has been received by the State Department.

The committee consisting of nine members of Parliament, held 115 sittings and examined 234 witnesses. It characterized the Department of Excise and Customs as "slowly degenerating in efficiency," recommended the discharge of nine customs officials and reduction of the number of customs posts.

The committee found it "the common practice of the Department to grant clearances to vessels wholly or in part laden with liquor for the United States, or allegedly bound for a foreign port but admittedly sailing to 'rumrow,' and false landing certificates produced to obtain cancellation of bonds for foreign exports of cargoes so cleared."

GERMANY MEETING UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM

By Wireless
BERLIN, July 9.—The German Government has just announced its program for the reduction of the number of unemployed, totaling about 1,750,000 who are registered. The Reich among other things, intends to loan the German Railway Company 50,000,000 marks to enable it to give orders to industry, to which the railway company will add another 100,000,000 marks.

Building activity will also be supported by the Reich, for which purpose 30,000,000 marks will be included in the budget for the erection of farmers' houses, while construction of new inland water ways is being contemplated.

Pickwick Inn Chocolates

That rich, deliciously flavored candy, made the art in historic old Greenwich. In a most unique and attractive factory, surrounded by an atmosphere of romance and tradition, the Pickwick Candy makers are producing, from the finest material, chocolates of unusual merit.

Quaint Boxes
of lasting tin, with decorations of rare old Pickwick Papers.

Send a postcard, containing \$1.00 the price, to the Pickwick Inn, and you will be delighted with the chocolates in your box. We want to make new friends.

Pickwick Inn Candy
Incorporated
Post Office Greenleaf, Conn.

WOMEN MEET TO TALK PEACE

Delegates to International
Congress to Have Busy
Time in Irish Capital

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, July 9.—The majority of delegates to the congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, have now arrived, bringing the number of nationalities so far represented up to 14 to which delegates from Italy, Ukraine, Poland and Bulgaria will be added during the course of the week-end. The visitors were invited to Killeen Castle by the Countess of Fingall, and the party afterward climbed the famous hill of Tara where the ancient Irish kings were crowned.

In the evening they attended a reception at University College, Dublin. The preliminaries of the conference are now completed. A number of meetings will be thrown open to the public, the more important being one addressed by Jane Addams, president of the league, on "Women and World Peace."

The latest arrangements for the congress include the following: A sub-committee, representative of differing political viewpoints, has been engaged in studying minority problems in Ireland, with the hope of finding a possible basis for conciliation and co-operation. It has succeeded in drawing up a short agreed report, which has been passed by the Committee of the Irish Section, and forwarded to headquarters for the minorities commission.

Every group of women, whether standing for civic reform, labor or a political party, is to receive the congress delegates. The Irish Women's Citizens' Association are issuing invitations to a conversation at which the work of women in parliament will be the subject of discussion. The Trade Union women are having an afternoon tea party at their seaside club, for delegates interested in the labor movement. And Irish labor leaders will thus have a chance to meet these delegates.

The women of the Republican parties have formed a committee to arrange an afternoon excursion for the entertainment of the delegates. They mean to take their guests by motor to the valley of the Boyne river, to give them an opportunity of seeing the most ancient and famous of our pre-historic monuments, the tumuli at Newgrange and Dowth, underground temples of a forgotten religion, dating back many centuries before the Christian era and used in later, though still ancient, times, as sacred burial places.

The League of Nations Society is organizing a garden party at a country house near Dublin, and the Governor General of the Free State is inviting the delegates to a garden party at his residence in Phoenix Park.

ITALY TO PUNISH EXPORTERS OF LIRE
ROME, July 9 (AP).—Attempts to export lire will be punished by heavy fines and confiscation of the money involved, under a new Governmental decree. The decree, further, restricting the movement of Italian currency, permits persons intending to make long trips abroad to carry a maximum of 10,000 lire. Proportionately smaller sums are allowed for shorter trips.

The Premier, Benito Mussolini, has suspended until June 1927, the granting of governmental decorations, titles or other honors as a further indication of the seriousness of the period through which the Nation is passing.

DECLINES COLLEGE PRESIDENCY

PHILADELPHIA (AP).—The Rev. Walter B. Greenway, pastor of Bethlehem Presbyterian Church here, has declined the presidency of Lincoln University, Chester, Pa., an institution for the higher education of Negroes, to which he recently was elected.

Pilcher Pipe Organs

Organ for your church, school, or home. The Pilcher Pipe Organ is the most complete and perfect of its kind. It is made of the finest materials and is built to last. It is the only organ that can be played by one person.

Questions!
Do blinding headlights cause you discomfort in night driving?

Have you wished for something to shield your eyes when driving into a "low" sun or when working under strong artificial light?

If you experience any of these discomforts, you need "PROTECTO SHIELD."

A simple and practical glare protector—eliminates glare yet protects clear, natural vision.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to: PROTECTO SHIELD, 114 West 42nd Street, New York City.

PROTECTO SHIELD
17 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

OVER 1,000,000 MINERS IDLE

Only 11,000 at Work in the
British Pits—8-Hour
Bill Becomes Law

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 9.—The eight-hour bill, empowering miners to work up to this period daily by agreement with the owners, has become law amid unprecedented scenes. Labor opposition and excitement at Westminster.

The feeling aroused by this purely permissive measure is because Labor regards it as setting back the clock by an attempt to lower the standards of comfort won by long bitter struggles in the past. Its opponents claim that although it is now applicable only to miners, and in their case for no longer a period than five years, nevertheless once established it is liable to become permanent and be the beginning of an onslaught on workers' privileges generally.

So strongly is this view held, and so assiduous have been the trade union leaders in impressing it in the coal districts that the move for a resumption of work, which recently was so strong, has been for the moment checked.

Robert Shirkie, general secretary of the National Federation of Colliery Enginemen and Bollenmen, who represents the "safety men," largely pumpers, who have remained at work to prevent mine flooding during the stoppage, was interviewed by the Labor Minister yesterday regarding preparations for a general resumption by other workers, but this gesture so far stands alone.

Meanwhile there is a tendency instead for the miners to revert to the royal coal commission's recommendations as a possible means for getting back to work without lengthened hours.

Frank Hodges, secretary of the International Miners' Federation, yesterday described the miners' leaders' refusal to accept this commission's report in the first instance "as one of the great errors of judgment in trade union history."

His view, however, does not alter the fact that out of 1,500,000 British miners only 11,000 are today at work.

Should Have Accepted Coal Report, Asserts J. H. Thomas

By Special Cable
WEYMOUTH, Eng., July 9.—J. H. Thomas, at the assumption of the Conference of the National Union of Railwaymen, in a speech on the conduct of the Government, in connection with the coal stoppage, declared that he ought to have been accepted without qualification and irrespective of the attitude of other parties.

He asserted this while admitting that the whole handling of the situation reflected little credit on any of the leaders, but that the Government had played into the hands of a small section of extremists who believed that the greater the economic disaster that could be brought about the easier would it be to apply a revolutionary solution. This could be said particularly of the dual act of the Government, in violating the report by passing the 8-hour bill.

Oregon Frog Proves It Knows Way Home

Mayor of Salem Convinced
Friends by Marking Trail
Finding Batrachian

SALEM, Ore. (Special Correspondence).—More than a year ago Bobby, a Collie dog belonging to a Silverton resident, was lost while the owner was touring the middle west. Several months later the animal showed up at home, much the worse for wear, but still in good condition. As a result of his long hike Bobby has received much publicity, both in newspapers and magazines, where he

MOTION PICTURES

of Your Baby's Smiles

Easy to Take with
Kodak
The World's Highest Quality
Motion Picture Camera
for Personal Use

Patented in U. S. and Foreign Countries. The Kodak is the only camera that can be used by anyone, anywhere, at any time.

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Watershed Forest Chain Extended in Seven States

Headwaters of Navigable Rivers of East and
South Protected by Federal Purchase

WASHINGTON.—Another step has been taken toward the completion of the chain of purchased National Forests protecting the headwaters of the navigable rivers of the east and south, by the authorization of the National Forest Reservation Commission of the addition of 37,175 acres in Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Georgia, Virginia and North and South Carolina.

These National Forests not only serve as protectors of the watersheds of the rivers of the region but help to assure a continuous supply of timber and act as demonstrations of practical and successful forestry for the information and guidance of timberland owners.

The addition which has just been authorized brings the total area of these purchased forests to 2,725,800 acres according to a statement issued by W. W. Ashe, Secretary of the Commission. The lands just being purchased are at an average price of \$4.27 an acre.

Of the total acreage, 20,955 acres are located in Tennessee in the Unaka and Cherokee National Forests, chiefly in Greene, Carter, Unicoi, Johnson, Polk and Monroe Counties. There are 12,162 acres located in Arkansas, largely in Yell, Perry, and Franklin Counties, with smaller areas in Pope, Stone, and Crawford Counties being acquired as additions to the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests; 2333 acres are in Georgia, chiefly in White, Union, and Fannin Counties, along the south slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains and in the Cherokee National Forest.

In Virginia the lands consist of 638 acres largely in Amherst and Nelson Counties as additions to the Natural Bridge National Forest. In North Carolina the purchase of 323 acres was authorized in Macon and Cherokee Counties, and in South Carolina 187 acres in Oconee County, these being chiefly additions to the Watkins National Forest. In West Virginia 99 acres were approved for purchase in Pendleton County as an addition to the Monongahela National Forest.

Henry W. Keyes (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, is a member of this commission, which is composed of the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture, two senators and two members of the House of Representatives.

The commission again established a precedent by authorizing the purchase of land for the production of timber under the authority given by recent legislation in place of making use of the statute allowing purchases to be made for the protection of navigable streams. The lands being considered being in the Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas and lying within the Ouachita National Forest.

AMERICAN KNIGHT INTO SWEDISH ORDER

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK.—The decoration of Knight of the Order of Vasa, Swedish Order, has just been conferred on James C. Brown, secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, by the King of Sweden, acting through the Swedish Consular General here. Mr. Brown is a graduate of Princeton University and became secretary of the foundation in 1921.

An annual exchange of university and industrial students between the United States and the Scandinavian countries is conducted by the Foundation. When Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was in New York he accepted election as honorary member of its board of trustees. The foundation also publishes translations from Scandinavian literature and a monthly magazine devoted to Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

UNIFORM STATE LAW CONFERENCE ELECTS

Resubmits Report on Regulation
on Firearm Sale

DENVER, July 9.—The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws will continue its work with the agenda partially cleared by the election of officers and the adoption of two committee reports.

All officers, except one, The Vice President, were elected by the conference. They include: George B. Young, Montpelier, Vt., president; Prof. Samuel Williston, Cambridge, Mass., vice-president; George G. Bogard, Chicago, secretary; and W. O. Hart, New Orleans, Louisiana, secretary.

The conference has adopted committee reports on a uniform act governing chattel mortgages and another dealing with extradition and submitted to committee a report proposing a uniform act to regulate the sale and possession of firearms.

The State of Vermont has published its official book, "Vermont Farms and Summer Homes for Sale." It will be sent free to any interested individual.

Come to Vermont this summer and see first-hand how easy it is for your dreams of a summer home to be realized.

In Vermont are thousands of properties in marvelous scenic settings just waiting for the friendly touch of the home-loving enthusiast. So easy accessible to the metropolitan centers, so rich in every type of summer charm! What a place to work, and play, and loaf! Comfort and happiness are a certainty in this great outdoors, where you may raise your own food and use it fresh from garden and orchard.

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RADIOCASTERS ASK LICENSE MONEY

British Complain of Govern-
ment's Action in Matter

LONDON, July 9.—Owing to the fact that the Government is taking all the revenue from licenses exceeding £500,000, the activities and quality of the radio service of the British Broadcasting Company have been "prejudicial," was the allegation of Lord Gainsford, of the company's annual meeting. Licenses in force at the end of March numbered 365,000. The company maintained, he said, that the money collected from the public for broadcasting should be for that service and not allocated elsewhere.

In addition to the capital assets approximately £215,000, the new

TO BUILD SALESMEN'S HOME

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK.—A home for indigent traveling salesmen is the object of a fund to be raised under the auspices of the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Associations, it was announced at the annual meeting of the council. A substantial nucleus for the fund has been provided, and the officers of the council have been authorized to prepare a program for financing the project, the cost and location of which will be determined and announced later.

William G. Adams, managing director of the council, declared.

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Covering all offices including BUENOS AIRES & HAVANA
as of June 30, 1926

RESOURCES
Cash and Due from Banks \$73,117,148.00
United States Securities 23,648,128.83
Loans, Discounts & Investments 271,367,050.18
Banking Houses 9,970,150.58
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances 18,786,888.93
Accrued Interest Receivable 955,460.96
Total \$397,844,826.58

LIABILITIES
Capital \$20,000,000.00
Surplus & Profits 24,120,935.74
Reserved for Interest, Taxes and Unearned Discount 2,346,319.48
Reserved for Dividend Payable July 1, 1926 600,000.00
Deposits 385,349,079.68
Acceptances Executed 20,106,328.66
Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold 24,015,709.88
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches 1,106,453.14
Total \$397,844,826.58

**The FIRST
NATIONAL BANK of
BOSTON**

1784 1926

Main Office: 67 MILE STREET
North End Office: 450 HANOVER STREET
Uptown Office: 126 BOYLSTON STREET
West End Office: COR. CAMBRIDGE & TEMPLE STS.

Branches:
115 SUMMIT STREET
UNION SQUARE
FISKE CHURCH
HYDE PARK
ROSLINDALE
BRIGHTON
ALBANY

Foreign Branches:
BUENOS AIRES
AMSTERDAM
HAVANA, CUBA
European
Representative
24, OLD BRASS STREET
LONDON, ENGLAND

Branches:
115 SUMMIT STREET
UNION SQUARE
FISKE CHURCH
HYDE PARK
ROSLINDALE
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ALBANY

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FISKE CHURCH
HYDE PARK
ROSLINDALE
BRIGHTON
ALBANY

BOLSHEVISM IS ACTIVE IN EAST

British Officer Tells Cal-
cutta Audience of Its
Menace to the Empire

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BOMBAY, July 9.—Colonel Saunders, director of military intelligence in India, lecturing before the European Association of Calcutta, with particular reference to the Bolshevik menace, described the extensive propaganda in Arabia, Iraq, Turkey and Persia and the disappearance of Bokhara and Khiva, which have been replaced by Soviet republics. The speaker, at the outset, said that the British had no quarrel with the people of Russia but had serious differences with the Soviet Republic, which, fomenting a world-wide revolution, regarded the destruction of the British Empire as essential.

After quoting Gregory Zinovieff as saying that "the Achilles heel of the British Empire is India, and we therefore must make every effort to develop all possible lines of advance on India," Colonel Saunders described Russian activity in foreign lands.

"In Afghanistan," he said, "the Soviets are most active in preparing their lines of advance, and in endeavoring to obtain the paramount influence. The Russians are giving large subsidies, mainly in arms and munitions, and their engineers are busily building roads and railways."

"The Afghan air force is being developed with Russian pilots and mechanics, with its main aerodrome at Kabul and landing grounds have been made at Kandahar and Jellalabad, and from their present airbases the Russians can easily bomb Peshawar, Kohat and Rawal Pindi and even down to Lahore. This penetration is a serious menace to the peace of India. Further east, in Chinese Turkestan, the same policy is at work which if successful means that India will have in the mountains area contiguous to its frontier 800 miles of Bolshevik."

Referring to the Bolshevik program, the lecturer declared that whereas the European policy of the Soviet Government was an international one involving the creation of class warfare, the policy adopted in Asia was a national one. The Soviet poses as the friend of oppressed eastern peoples against western imperialism. The Bolshevik suggests that each eastern nation shall form a national Soviet Republic. The Soviet's general policy in Asia is one of territorial expansion, Bolshevik agents, he said, worked among the tribesmen of Afghanistan and Persia in creating a special school for the training of agents in propaganda work.

Colonel Saunders saw yet another threat of India through Tibet and Burma. He alleged that whereas other nations were discussing economy, the military expenditures of Soviet Russia, was increasing its land, air and naval strength by 50 per cent.

MECHANIC SENT TO COBHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 9.—The De Havilland Company is sending out another mechanic to enable Alan Cobham to continue his flight to Australia from Basra where he is held up at present owing to the shooting of his engineer, A. B. Elliott, by an Arab sniper.

Colonel Saunders saw yet another threat of India through Tibet and Burma. He alleged that whereas other nations were discussing economy, the military expenditures of Soviet Russia, was increasing its land, air and naval strength by 50 per cent.

AIR BOARD HEAD FORESEES MORE BOSTON ROUTES

Mr. Adams Cites New England Progress Against Odds—Fields Needed

New England, beset by weather and topography hazards, has accomplished more than any other section of the country in the advancement of aviation. Porter H. Adams declared in a statement issued today through the Associated Press.

Mr. Adams as chairman of the Boston municipal air board has had a large share in local development while as chairman of the executive committee of the National Aeronautic Association his work is known throughout the country. He compared aviation here and the middle West to the farms of the two sections.

"The middle West," he said, "is practically one great landing field 1000 miles square. A plane can land anywhere. In New England a pilot must find a place where he can find a landing place that was needed to complete his flight, except where time and expense have produced special fields. Anyone can grow crops on the fields of Iowa, one must quarry New England lands before farming."

More Routes Forecast
He pointed out that these states offered even more advantageous flight lines than the Boston-Hartford-New York route just established. The cutting of the Boston to Bangor to Bar Harbor train time from 11 hours to two flight hours and similar shortening of distances to White and Green Mountain centers were promising fields. There is a definite need for a Boston to Albany service which would save a business man a whole day in making a round trip to Chicago.

"It has been estimated," Mr. Adams stated, "that any man whose time is worth \$25 a day cannot afford not to use an airplane in such journeys. Add to that the pleasure of flying and one can see the extent to which the traffic may be developed."

Has Reached Lowest Point

"American aviation has reached its lowest point, commercially. We have nearly used up the surplus war stocks of engines and planes of high cost and I look to see now the manufacture of the new type of airplane program mapped out and a similar one is projected for the army."

"The multi-motor ship, three engines or more, has a definite future, I believe. Its increase of reliability recommends it. To look way ahead, there is the possibility of a giant ship of 25 engine component parts which could be separated and loaded during a trans-continental flight without interruption or the hazard of landing en route to the main express plane. When such development is accomplished, a point of speed where an overnight flight to the Pacific is a possibility. Those things lie far ahead."

Landing Fields Needed

"Facing us today is the necessity of more and central landing fields. Every city and town needs one. Boston with its airport is a half equipped if there is no field at the other end of the flight for its planes to use. It takes more than an hour now to reach New York from its nearest landing field. When it is possible for planes from Boston to land on the Grand Central roof, the real value of the air route will be seen."

The future of aviation is secured when the public ceases to regard it as a romance and sees it as a business; when the pilot is as prosaic as a railroad engineer. Instead of regarding it as a hobby, for patriotic reasons as well as economic ones our present air lines must be patronized. They provide a merchant marine of the air which is as sure an aid to national defense as that of the sea. The time which public spirited men have spent in the establishment of the first regular air mail route in New England is of so great value to the country as a whole that the public must not let them fall for lack of support. Such failure would set commercial aviation back 10 years."

ARMY MASONIC LODGE WORKS FIRST DEGREE

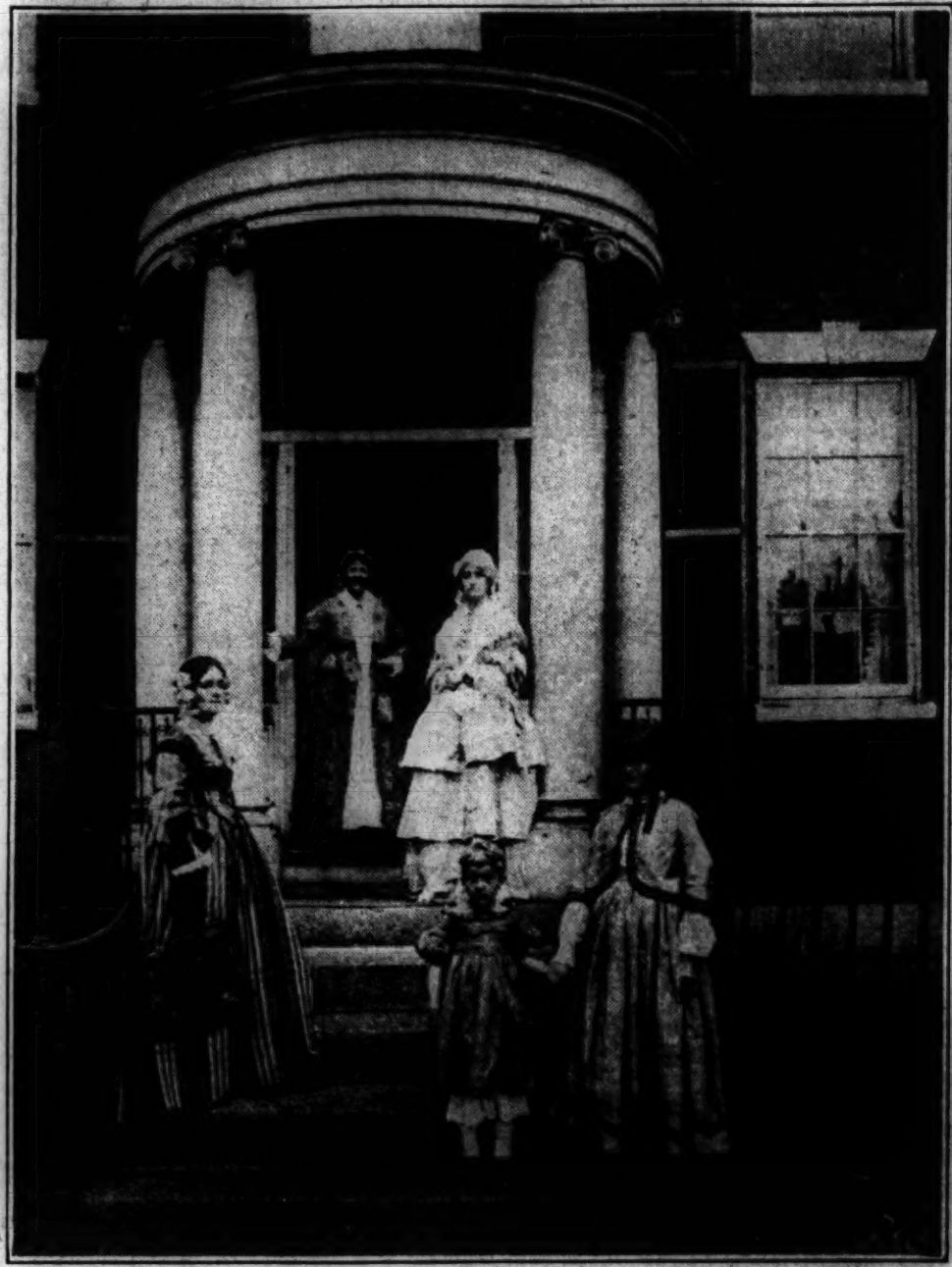
First Candidate Sergeant Hart of Customs House

Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox Lodge (U. D. A. F. & A. M.), the only Army Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, held its first initiatory meeting in the Army, Charlestown Navy Yard, last evening, jointly with Fraternity Lodge of Newtonville, and attended by Percy John A. Court, Mayor of Weymouth, Eng., and Percy Smallman, town clerk of that place, Charles G. Keane, president of the Boston City Council, acting for Mayor Nichols, was also present. The lodge was instituted March 17 on board the historic frigate Constitution. Plans for utilizing the old casemates of Fort Independence, Castle Island, for a lodge room, have been abandoned. The work last evening was on the First Degree and Sergeant Leslie Francis Hart of Dorchester, stationed in the Customs House, as aide to Col. Frank Gery, was the first candidate.

Fraternity Lodge, by special dispensation, worked the second degree on three of their own candidates, thus giving the visitors from England, an exemplification of the first two degrees as worked by the Massachusetts ritual. Mayor A. Court is a member of All Saints Lodge, No. 170, of Weymouth, Eng.

In addressing the meeting, Mr. Keane praised the visitors from England, an exemplification of the first two degrees as worked by the Massachusetts ritual. Mayor A. Court is a member of All Saints Lodge, No. 170, of Weymouth, Eng.

Salem Slips Back Into Early Years of Nineteenth Century



A Chestnut Street Doorway With Mrs. Harlan P. Kelsey and Mrs. W. E. Ver Planck in the Upper Row; Mrs. Christian Lantz, Warburton Ver Planck and Miss Jane Kelsey on the Lower Steps.

SALEM PARADE FLORAL GARDEN

(Continued from Page 1)

Gage and elected its delegates to the Continental Congress. "Israel Putnam leaving the plow" and his home in Danvers when tidings from Lexington reached him are represented by the Danvers Grange.

Portraying the period of peace after the revolution, when Salem ships took the Star Spangled Standard of the new nation to the farthest points of the earth, came the float of the Salem frigate, the oldest boys club in the country, showing Derby Wharf where the wealth of the far east came in to furnish luxuries to an appreciative people.

"The bundle handkerchief," that convenient square of plaid of checked gingham, particularly a product of Salem that for over a century has transported hats to the milliner, gowns to the dressmaker and on Saturdays the inevitable pots of beans to the bakeries to be baked, was effectively shown by the Lafayette and Wesley churches. It is said that the custom of the "bundle handkerchief" was introduced by the Lascar sailors in the old shipping days, that no Salem home is ever without at least one, and that they are still sold in the one little shop of the old days that has survived.

Madam Spencer, a product of Salem that for over a century has transported hats to the milliner, gowns to the dressmaker and on Saturdays the inevitable pots of beans to the bakeries to be baked, was effectively shown by the Lafayette and Wesley churches. It is said that the custom of the "bundle handkerchief" was introduced by the Lascar sailors in the old shipping days, that no Salem home is ever without at least one, and that they are still sold in the one little shop of the old days that has survived.

First Telephone Lecture
Portraying the first public telephone lecture in the world, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company pictured Prof. Alexander Graham Bell lecturing at Lyceum Hall in Salem Feb. 12, 1877, when Henry M. Batchelder, then a newspaper man and now president of the Merchants National Bank of Salem, sent the report of this lecture to Boston, the first practical test ever made of the telephone.

"Hawthorne's vision" showing characters from his novel, "The House of Seven Gables" was portrayed by the House of Seven Gables Inc., and the Gables Mothers Club, represented "Mothers of Salem's famous men."

Illustrating the composite character of Salem's population today was the float of the Broad Street Neighborhood Club showing "under one flag" children of several nationalities in foreign costumes. Other floats representing incidents in the life of old and new Salem were also in line.

Perhaps never in the history of Chestnut Street has such a scene as was presented at the street fair there yesterday been enacted. The attendance and the interest shown in the portrayal of "early days on Chestnut Street" exceeded every dream or hope of those who planned it. Up to a late hour of the afternoon over 6000 visitors had passed through the gates. At the Pickering House on Broad Street a long line of patrons waited for groups ahead to inspect the old

Historical Exercises

Historical exercises were conducted in Ames Memorial Hall yesterday afternoon, with Dr. Frank A. Gardner as presiding officer, and Sidney Perley as orator. Mr. Perley gave a history of Salem from the settlement of Roger Conant up to the present date. Other speakers were the Rev. A. V. House of Danvers, Fred W. Bushby of Peabody, Miss Katherine Peabody Loring of Beverly, and Richard Titt of Marblehead. A musical program was presented by the Denway Trio.

The last of the four parades on the week's program will take place tomorrow forenoon at 11 o'clock, with about 30 veteran firemen companies represented. Following the parade there will be held on Salem Common the New England veterans' annual muster. In the evening a display of fireworks and a concert on Gallows Hill, with a concert also on the common, will bring to a close the tercentenary celebration.

STATE ENDING CHILD LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

years of age in any kind of industrial home work and regulation of child employment in the case of older children. Indirectly, a number of the general labor laws apply or could be applied to the regulation of home work.

Wearing Apparel Lends
Although wearing apparel in its various subdivisions constitutes the most important branch of industrial home work in Massachusetts, it is not the only type of industrial work conducted in the home. Miss Johnson says. Other lines are jewelry, paper goods, including tags, greeting cards and paper novelties; toys, games and sporting goods, and celluloid articles.

As this work, other than wearing apparel, is not licensed and requires no reporting, no definite information is available at the present time regarding its nature and extent. Licenses issued for work on wearing apparel show marked reduction both in the number of applications received and the number of licenses issued. Part of this decrease is due to a more careful check-up by the department in recent years, and to the practice of confining licenses to one member of a family. With due allowance for this, however, there has been a distinct decline in this form of work within the last 12 years. In 1915 over 6000 licenses were issued; in 1925 there were 401.

Study of Migrant Children
At the same time that her committee was appointed by the association of government labor officials, it appointed also a committee on migratory children, to study problems connected with migratory child laborers, children who with their parents follow the crops from one section of the country to another. Miss Johnson states. Claude Connolly, Commissioner of Labor and Industries in Oklahoma, was made chairman.

Among the problems connected with such children are irregular school attendance, unhygienic living conditions, and unregulated conditions of employment. Since then the scope of the committee has been extended to non-migratory children employed in industrial forms of agriculture.

do not apply to children engaged in this occupation. "As long as children are employed only on the home farm there was probably little occasion for such regulation," Miss Johnson says. The situation is different, however, in the case of young children employed on large farms where they work under overseers under conditions which in many respects are similar to those prevailing in industry. Illustrations of such work are the western beet fields, tobacco fields in the South, and tobacco and onion fields in the western part of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

In Massachusetts practically the only regulation of such work is that found in the compulsory school attendance laws. Much of the work, however, is done during the long summer vacations. Children from 14 to 16 years of age are required to have a permit before they may be employed in this work, but with children under that age no permit is required.

"Wisconsin is the only State which has brought such children within the scope of its child labor laws. In Massachusetts the Association of School Superintendents, which for several years has been studying problems connected with the employment of minors, has been giving attention to the matter. It has not, however, agreed yet upon any specific recommendations regarding it. That, therefore, remains for Massachusetts to consider."

Furthermore, contrary to the recent press statement of the potash sales agency that the new combine is a monopoly, Dr. Klein said that the United States, which in 1925 absorbed about 14 per cent of the Franco-German potash, in 1926 absorbed about 10 per cent of its total consumption from this source, is the hardest hit of any nation by the recent rise in prices.

Even before the pact was signed, prices were "considerably above any level justified by efficient methods of production." The conclusion of the syndicate leaders has been that reduction of overhead expenses, organization of combined distributing agencies and other economies resulting from large scale production by the combined potash industries of the two countries would ultimately reduce the price.

"The signing of the Franco-German potash pact in August 1924," said Dr. Klein, "was destined to put an end to competition between the two producing countries."

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One of the plans to receive consideration is a straight merger of manufacturing companies, the visitor indicated. Other plans to be investigated include merely associating plants under some lawful and respectable association or formation of a body to exert a measure of control over production and distribution.

Unused Car Tracks
WILL BE REMOVED
The removal of the unused street car tracks in Washington Street between Milk and Franklin Streets is to begin tomorrow, it was announced at the City Hall today. The work will be completed through Sunday until completed.

OREGON REVENUES INCREASE
PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Federal income tax collections in Portland and the State for June show an increase over the same month for last year. During June a total of \$1,146,723 was collected in federal income taxes in Oregon, reports Clyde E. Hanbury, Collector of Internal Revenue. For the same month last year \$1,079,753 was collected, and the gain was \$76,970. Postal receipts for June, as given out by John M. Jones, postmaster, show an increase of \$249,956, or 1.5 per cent over the same month last year.

USE FOUND FOR CLAM SHELLS
VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Tons of clam shells, formerly wasted on the British Columbia coast, will be turned into a valuable commercial product by a new industry now being established here. The shells will be ground into a fine powder and used in the manufacture of cement, and will be utilized also in a preparation of which concrete paths will be made. These products will be marketed in Canada and overseas enormous quantities of clam shells being used.

NATION TO RUSH POTASH INQUIRY

Secretary Hoover Plans Immediate Action to Offset Foreign Compact

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 9.—Development of new sources of potash in western states is expected as a result of government investigation of the Texas potash field, which will begin immediately under the direction of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

The statement of Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, that the Franco-German Potash Syndicate controls more than 90 per cent of the world's potash trade and that "there can be no question of its monopolistic character," is taken to indicate the necessity for rapid development of domestic fields, and the preliminary survey of the Commerce Department, made possible by a \$100,000 Congressional appropriation, is the first definite step in this direction.

Mr. Hoover announced that a representative of the United States Bureau of Mines, which is co-operating with the Geological Survey will go to Texas within a few days to confer with state officials.

Lands Belong to State
Since all the potash lands in Texas belong to the state or to the State university, co-operation of State officials must be obtained before the survey is begun. Mr. Hoover believes that since development of its potash fields would greatly advance the industrial and economic life of that district financial aid may be expected from State agencies.

The Bureau of Mines representative will negotiate to secure certain necessary rights for the Federal Government to begin its survey, and will sound out public officials on the possibility of financial assistance, Mr. Hoover said.

The onset of alleged monopolistic control by the Franco-German Potash Syndicate formed in 1924 is already lying heavy on the American consumer, whose bill for potash has been increased since the new pact was formed by from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000 annually, according to Dr. Klein.

In a statement replying to published details by the Franco-German sales agency that the new combine is a monopoly, Dr. Klein said that the United States, which in 1925 absorbed about 14 per cent of the Franco-German potash, in 1926 absorbed about 10 per cent of its total consumption from this source, is the hardest hit of any nation by the recent rise in prices.

Even before the pact was signed, prices were "considerably above any level justified by efficient methods of production." The conclusion of the syndicate leaders has been that reduction of overhead expenses, organization of combined distributing agencies and other economies resulting from large scale production by the combined potash industries of the two countries would ultimately reduce the price.

"The signing of the Franco-German potash pact in August 1924," said Dr. Klein, "was destined to put an end to competition between the two producing countries."

Furthermore, contrary to the recent press statement of the potash sales agency that the new combine is a monopoly, Dr. Klein said that the United States, which in 1925 absorbed about 14 per cent of the Franco-German potash, in 1926 absorbed about 10 per cent of its total consumption from this source, is the hardest hit of any nation by the recent rise in prices.

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One of the plans to receive consideration is a straight merger of manufacturing companies, the visitor indicated. Other plans to be investigated include merely associating plants under some lawful and respectable association or formation of a body to exert a measure of control over production and distribution.

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TEXAS HARVESTING LARGE WHEAT CROP

Oat Estimate Also Evidences Diversification Progress

DALLAS, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—Harvesting of a wheat crop which grain men estimate will exceed 30,000,000 bushels, and an oat crop expected to yield more than 70,000,000 bushels, is well under way in Texas. Both crops are due to be the largest harvested in this State in six years, estimators declare.

From these facts the Texas Safe Farming Association draws the conclusion that the Texas planters have heeded the strenuous educational campaign carried on throughout the State by bankers and business men about planting time in which the farmer was exhorted to first assure himself of enough food and feed crop and to plant only the surplus acreage to cotton. Texas, last year, raised only 4,152,000 bushels of wheat, the smallest crop in 16 years while the oat crop was but 13,329,000.

Financial arrangements for the co-operative marketing of 5,000,000 bushels of wheat have been concluded by the Texas Wheat Growers' Association, through Fred Keller Jr., chairman of the board. Credit of \$1,500,000 was arranged for at the Republic National Bank in co-operation with the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. National Bank of Fort Worth, with provision for increasing the amount to \$3,000,000 if needed.

WINSLOW HEADS NEW RAIL BOARD

Former Representative of Massachusetts Named by Mediation Group

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 9.—Samuel E. Winslow, formerly Representative from Massachusetts, was selected as chairman of the new Railroad Mediation Board at the organization meeting of its five members. This board was authorized under the Watson-Parker Law passed by Congress during its last session, and, although many new duties are assigned to it, the body is expected to replace in some degree the Railroad Labor Board that was abolished.

All the members of the new board were sworn in at this first meeting, which lasted for more than three hours. In addition to Mr. Winslow, who was appointed for a five-year term, the other members are: E. P. Morrow, former Governor of Kentucky, four years; Carl Williams of Oklahoma, three years; G. W. W. Hanger of the District of Columbia, two years; and Hywel Davies of California, one year.

Except for the appointment of two sub-committees to take over the office equipment of the old Railroad Labor Board at Chicago and to consider the location of its headquarters, future meetings will be held at the temporary headquarters of the board in the Department of Labor until permanent quarters are provided.

Business awaiting the board includes settlement of a controversy on the Western Maryland Railroad and demands of trainmen on Eastern railroads for increased wages and better working conditions.

ST. LOUIS PLANS NEW CAR SERVICE

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—Authorities have prepared a new city ordinance proposing street car service at cost for St. Louis, and under immediate direction of the city without the element of actual public ownership. This action follows the request of the United Railways Company for an eight-cent fare. The new ordinance has the approval of the council, of Victor Miller, Mayor.

Many of the franchisees under which the combined railway system has been operating are at the point of expiring or sufficiently near that point to make new franchise a subject for consideration in relation to new financing. The ordinance as drawn not only takes care of all of these franchisees but furnishes the machinery for extensions at any time and in any quarter.

It is proposed that in exchange for renewed and new franchises the company shall pledge itself to maintain the kind of service required by the city; shall pay the usual property tax on an agreed valuation, and a flat passenger tax in lieu of various special taxes now levied; shall deal with the city in the matter of operation through a transit commission, who will report only to the mayor; be a party to an arbitration plan that will make strikes practically impossible; give service in districts not now served and agree to take as a maximum profit a reasonable return on the property as appraised; this return now being figured at 1 per cent as the top rate.

It is thus provided that if the cost of operation rises there shall be a corresponding advance in the fare, always with the reasonable profit as a guarantee by the city. A reduction in the cost of operation and maintenance is to reduce the rate of fare. Provision is made for city and state inspection of all books and other facts bearing on the cost question.

TAX REFUND BILL IS PASSED
SALISBURY, Ore. (Special)—Eighteen counties in western Oregon will receive a portion of nearly \$5,000,000 in the tax refund bill passed by the United States Senate through the Stanford-Sinclair bill. The counties to receive refunds from the grant fund returns and the amounts are as follows: Douglas, \$1,635,000; Clatsop, \$2,047,000; Lane, \$1,000,000; Benton, \$2,000,000; Columbia, \$1,111,000; Coos, \$425,000; Curry, \$220,000; Jackson, \$754,000; Josephine, \$375,000; Lincoln, \$320,000; Linn, \$125,000; Marion, \$10,000; Multnomah, \$55,000; Polk, \$105,000; Tillamook, \$105,000; Washington, \$105,000; Yamhill, \$50,000; Clatsop, \$115,000.

HISTORY OF WORLD BUSINESS TO HAVE ITS OWN LIBRARY

Books, Periodicals, Manuscripts, Dealing With Finances, Industry and Commerce, to Be Housed at Harvard University

World-wide business, judged as a profession, and as such having its own research library will have its first inclusive repository of books, periodicals and manuscripts dealing with the financial, commercial and industrial development of the world when the collection of the Business Historical Society, Inc., is housed with that of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in the library building, which is one of the new school group picturesquely approaching completion on the site overlooking the Charles River.

The Business Historical Society has been placed under charter from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Its officers and trustees constitute a representative cross-section of international professional business interests. Charles H. Taylor of the Boston office is president. Frederick H. Curtis, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, vice-president; Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company, treasurer; the clerk is Edward H. Redstone, librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, and John E. Oldham, Merrill, Oldham & Company, and a noted writer on railroad subjects, Boston; George Rich, secretary and chairman of the Boston Stock Exchange and George Woodbridge, head of the Woodbridge Business Relations research organization and a collegiate lecturer on business topics comprise the board of trustees and council.

In the opinion of these and other men making up the body of charter members, they found, as they sought to work out a practical plan for the origination of such a collection as that of the Business Historical Society will eventually be, the urgent conviction that the importance of preserving records of the practical activities of mankind, a subject often and accurately referred to as the history of business, could no longer be ignored.

Bringing Together of Facts
Various experiences of business executives in seeking to bring together facts traversing the history of a given business problem, led to the belief that the highest purposes of such a plan could only be served by collecting and arranging for expeditious reference the vast resources of information concerning the history of business as nearly as might be in one central treasury.

Many records important to the consecutive preservation of business history are now available, it has been found, in the evolution of the resources of the numerous special libraries scattered throughout the United States. For instance, in 1900, Frederick H. Curtis, Harvard '91, then cashier of the Massachusetts National Bank, which was the oldest bank in the Commonwealth, started a search for antiques records of the commencement of banking in Massachusetts, including letters from Alexander Hamilton.

These items Mr. Curtis collected and collated and the board of directors of the new library, which has been formed, with a great historical society. The executive officers of the society, however, ruled that the items were not history but business matters and their acceptance was refused on that ground. Mr. Curtis regretfully transferred his interest to other historical lines and became, subsequently, a member of the Colonial Society. He continued to perceive, however, the value of a library which should be open to precisely such business records and when he became chairman of the new society, he set himself to the task of establishing one among the notable special libraries in the United States. It became apparent, moreover, that the library of the Harvard School of Business Administration could afford a national and an international service to business but that it ought not to be expected to assume all responsibility for securing, collecting and preserving such records and that there should also be a society such as the subsequent arrangement for the organization and development of the new library of the Business Historical Society provides.

Mr. Taylor's interest
To this instance of individual experience strengthening the immensity of the Business Historical Association may be added that of Mr. Taylor, Harvard '33, who likewise in the early years of the twentieth century, started a collection of items concerning the evolution of the printing industry, particularly in the United States, and records concerning maritime shipping, including a notable collection of ship's pictures. The items concerning the printing industry were finally deposited with the American Antiquarian Society.

No other place for them was available at the time and it seemed, moreover, suitable to add them to the most notable collection of American Epigraphy in the United States. As an active member of the American Antiquarian Society and the Bostonian Society, Mr. Taylor had early advocated library specialization. He had accumulated a collection of historical papers relating to business and he now added queries and answers to his belief that there should be some formal repository for business documents and historical matter and last his assistance in formulating the specific program for the establishment of the society.

George A. Rich, who is a graduate and trustee of Wellesley University at Wellesley, Mass., became editor of the old Boston Journal soon after his graduation from college. He has been that since 1915 and, as such, was then available in the way of a courier, history of railroad building. Thus he commenced a collection of railroad reports of earlier days.

Edward H. Redstone while at the Harvard Law Library and later as librarian of the Social Law Library in Boston was impressed by the absence of attention given business matters while the history of law is so adequately served. When he became state librarian for Massachusetts he began to collect business records in the collection although

he recognized that, in this day of specialization, there should be a special business library.

In 1919 Wallace B. Donham, Harvard '99 was drawn to become dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Having introduced the Case system, developed in Harvard Law School 50 years earlier, and recognizing that it was vitally important to collect cases or problems of the present day, he recognized also that, in order that the fundamental principles of business might be fully developed, business records and facts from the past should be collected and arranged in orderly sequence as well.

Dean Donham early contemplated the expansion of the school library, founded by Dean E. H. Gay, into a great business library and organized a collection of original source data. In 1920 Charles G. Eaton, Harvard '02, was secured as librarian to plan a library which should be more than a mere school library. Limited funds prevented rapid expansion but in 1924 the noble gift of George F. Baker provided for great expansion of the building, the first in the world to be dedicated to collection and preservation of business literature and original source data relating to business.

Although an arrangement has been made with the Harvard graduate school whereby the collections of the Business Historical Society, Inc., will be deposited in its library and so administered, the Business Historical Society is not a Harvard institution, although many of its officers are graduates of the university.

SUBWAY STRIKE NEARING CRISIS

Next Few Hours Expected to Determine Result—Other Units Still Hold Off

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 9.—The strike of the Consolidated Railroad Workers against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which has reduced the service on New York City's largest single subway unit to approximately 70 per cent of normal, appeared to be moving swiftly toward the crisis that would determine its success or failure.

On the part of the strikers, every effort was being put forward in the last 24 hours to persuade workers to join the strike. The union was bringing the service as nearly as possible to a standstill, and to force the Interborough Company to discuss a settlement.

Edward P. Lavin, president of the Consolidated, was conferring with other labor union heads with a view to inducing the strikers to withdraw from the strike, and to force the Interborough Lines to join the strike.

James F. Walsh, president of Local No. 1, Electrical Operation, of the Manhattan subway division, which includes the rank and file workers of the two power and 24 subway divisions, has announced himself in favor of joining the strike and a meeting of his membership was held to discuss it.

The Interborough, through James L. Quackenbush, general counsel, and spokesman, minimized the prospect of a strike of the power workers, and said that there were enough minor officials in each station in any event to keep up the power supply until new men could be trained.

Coincidentally the Interborough announced that any of its employees who remained on strike after Monday could only be re-employed as new hands, thus losing their seniority rights, and that places would not be open for all.

Service on all the Interborough lines, both "L" and subway, was reported by the Transit Commission to be 73 per cent of normal, 603 trains being operated, as against 933 normally, a gain of two trains over yesterday. The decrease in passenger traffic was estimated at 10 per cent compared with the same day last year, was placed at \$42,783, part of the loss in subway traffic having been taken up by an increase of about 200,000 passengers on the "L" lines.

KNOXVILLE MANAGER ASKS CO-OPERATION

New City Executive to Continue Business Policy

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (Special Correspondence)—Knoxville's new city manager, Charlton Karas, like the man he succeeds, Louis Brownlow, believes a city should be conducted like any successful large business. When Mr. Brownlow became city manager, one of the first orders was that city employees should not indulge in political activity. Mr. Karas has indicated that he also is for business, rather than political methods in municipal management.

Mr. Karas is making an appeal for harmony and co-operation for the best interests of the city. He declined to accept the position until he felt assured that he would have united support.

Mr. Karas lived on a farm here until he was 20, and was educated in the public schools of Knox County. He is owner of the East Tennessee Stockyards on East Jackson Avenue and has large realty holdings in Knoxville.

He does not contemplate any change at the city hall during the remainder of the present fiscal year, at the close of which a budget balance of approximately \$300,000 will be shown, according to present indications. He will oppose the issuance of any bond to finance business demands there.

SCHOOLS ADOPT
CODE OF ETHICS
IN ADVERTISINGBusiness Teachers' Meeting
Opposes "Guaranteeing
Jobs" to Students

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 9.—To promote higher standards and to eliminate any tendency toward abuses, a code of ethics, containing a statement of recommended advertising practice, was adopted here at a meeting of presidents or other executives of 33 of the outstanding commercial schools of the United States.

Meeting at the invitation of the National Better Business Bureau, these men adopted a code suggested by the bureau, which is a branch of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. Twelve advertising agencies that promote publicity for some of these schools had represented at the conference, which is regarded here as an important achievement of the National Better Business Bureau.

According to the chairman of the meeting, B. L. Shinn, resident counsel in New York City of the National Better Business Bureau, these present represented 75 per cent of the financial strength of the Nation's commercial schools, giving direct instruction or conducting courses by correspondence.

Some of the ideals to actuate writers of advertising for these schools and which are to influence future practices follow:

"Inspirational copy can be written which will induce the ambitious to better their incomes through home study without holding forth salaries that only the very exceptional can win."

An example given for illustration was that, "if competent and experienced accountants command an average of \$100 a week, schools should not advertise 'earn \$250 a week as an accountant!'"

"Uncomplimentary references to competitive courses stir up resentment and invites publication of counter-claims. It creates suspicion, rather than confidence."

"Disguising a school as a plant, factory, association, shop or other establishment is unwarranted camouflage which tears down good will for advertised education."

"Help Wanted" columns of newspapers serve as a medium for bringing together those who seek either employees or employers. It is not a fair classification for an offer of instruction by correspondence."

Not All the "Best"

"Every school cannot be the 'best,' the 'greatest,' the 'largest,' or the 'oldest.' Those believing 'make' advertising productive should make it clearly known that their claims are based on opinion rather than fact."

"To promise the prospect help in securing a job upon graduation, and to perform it is sound merchandising. But to guarantee jobs is willful misrepresentation."

"Fine print offers that never actually appear are promotion methods long looked upon with disfavour by the public."

"Regular offers exploited as 'special' pave the way for unbelief in bona fide propositions."

"Advising a prospect that he has been singled out to receive an extraordinary proposition limited to one in each community or to a specific number of students, when the terms are regular and available to all is confidence destroying. Good will is not built on such misinformation."

Exaggeration Discarded

"The job that training may bring is worth pounding home to the prospect. The employment market, however, sets limitations that should be recognized. Rare opportunities open only to the exceptional should not be misrepresented as general."

As an illustration of need for adopting that statement of practice, it was stated: "It is a known fact that the motion picture industry does not generally consider the scenarios of unknown and inexperienced writers. It is unfair for school to advertise that there is a big demand for new scenario writers."

Suggested additions that were added to the code include the following statements:

"Readers have the right to assume that those listed as faculty members are in fact instructors. If educators are affiliated only in a nominal or advisory capacity, distinguish them from the active staff."

"Blind insertions are misleading and prejudicial to confidence in the advertiser," stated another section of the new code.

The annual meeting of the Better Business Bureau is to be held in Detroit in September.

WILL RID HIGH SCHOOLS
OF SECRET SOCIETIES

PASADENA, CALIF. (Special Correspondence)—Steps to discourage high school and junior college students from joining secret fraternities, which are illegal under the California school law, will be taken at the opening of next fall's term by the Pasadena Board of Education.

Parents are to be informed of the provisions of the law and will be asked to sign certificates to the effect that their children are not members of such fraternities.

Under the state law a board may expel students who refuse or neglect to obey the regulations. Under the local rules such students are denied many privileges, including the right to hold student offices, to vote in elections, to be a member of the staff of school publications, to represent the school in athletic contests.

THOMAS W. MILLER
PLEADS NOT GUILTY

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas W. Miller, formerly Alien property custodian, has pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him, Harry M. Daugherty, former Attorney General, and the late John T. King, with conspiracy to defraud the Government. Mr. Miller's attorney, Robert M. Gurnea, said he would not

vestigation of the alien property custodianship. The indictment to which Mr. Miller pleaded not guilty involved release by the custodian of approximately \$7,000,000 of sequestered assets of the American Metal Company, representing the sale of enemy interest in the concern, to alleged Swiss owners. Mr. Daugherty pleaded guilty to the indictment May 20 last.

ASPIRANTS FILE
PAPERS IN STATE

Several Candidates for General Court on List and More Expected Daily

Nomination papers for several important offices in the Republican primaries were filed today at the office of Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State.

Prominent among the names was that of Abbott B. Rice of Newton, who will be a candidate for reelection as Senator from the First Middlesex District. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1919 to 1923, and of the Senate since, and has been a member of important committees. He is a retail merchant and manufacturer, doing business in Boston.

E. Gaston Campbell of Lowell will be a candidate for nomination as Senator from the Eighth Middlesex District, the seat now occupied by Walter Perham of Chelmsford.

Albert P. Bishop of Brookline has filed papers for the Republican nomination in the Second Norfolk Representative District. Arthur P. Crosby and Renton Whidden, both of Brookline, are members from the second district at present.

Patrick F. Monahan of Holyoke has filed papers for the Democratic nomination as Senator from the Second Hampden Senatorial District. The seat is now filled by a Democrat, Daniel A. Martin, also of Holyoke. He has been a member of the Senate since 1921. Monahan has occupied committee positions of importance.

Other important offices for which nomination papers have been filed include the candidacies of Arthur M. Reed of Newport, for Republican nomination as Bristol County commissioner, and Isaac E. White of New Bedford as sheriff of Bristol County.

From now on it is expected that the usual stream of nomination papers will flow into the Secretary of State's office. The last day for filing papers for candidates for Representative in the General Court is Aug. 24, while Sept. 7 is the last day for nomination papers for all candidates may be filed. Withdrawals or objections may be received up to 5 p.m. on Sept. 10. The state primaries are held on Sept. 14, and the election on Nov. 2.

Full information regarding the mechanical details of candidacies is available at the Secretary of State's office, and a convenient "political calendar" may be obtained on application. The calendar also contains information about the various Practices Act, setting the date when expense returns must be submitted.

CAMP DEVENS OPENS
SEASON ON SATURDAY

A group of Massachusetts citizens will entrain tomorrow at the North Station en route for Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., where they will pass 15 days with the Massachusetts National Guard of the 28th Division in the regular summer training program. A body of approximately 6000 young men representing every part of the Commonwealth will be quartered at the camp.

Although this year's quota is 1000 men less than last, plans for an extensive training program with the National Guard of the 28th Division will be carried out. Governors of the New England States, headed by Governor Fuller, Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts National Guard, will review the entire body of soldiers on July 19.

PARIS CONSUL-GENERAL
WOONSOCKET EX-MAYOR

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Alphonse Gaulin, American Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, has been named Consul-General in Paris, succeeding Robert P. Skinner, who recently was appointed Minister to Greece.

Mr. Gaulin is a former Mayor of Woonsocket, R. I. In 1905 he was appointed Consul to Havana, promoted to Consul-General and assigned to Maracaibo in 1908 and was assigned to Rio in 1921. The Rio post now vacated by Mr. Gaulin will be filled soon, but so far no selection has been made.

GOVERNOR POTHIER
SEEKS 'GAS' INQUIRY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9 (AP)—Governor Pothier has appealed to President Coolidge to have the federal commission inquire fully into activities of the chief producers and distributors of gasoline and its by-products to determine if a monopoly exists. The governor's action is a result of frequent increases in the price of these commodities.

The chief complaint is that when price advances are made, the larger companies act simultaneously to the "day and hour" and this could only be done by pre-arrangement, which indicates price fixing of a public necessity.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE MEET
LOS ANGELES (AP)—Philadelphia will have the 1926 convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America. It was decided by a unanimous vote of the delegates to the annual convention here. The Rev. W. W. Van Kirk, speaking on international relations, urged that the people of the United States "forgive and forget" in broadening their views on Germany."Tyrrell" Oil Burners
are very satisfactory
Also Our Iceless RefrigerationN. E. TYRRELL
501 Main Street, Boston
KALAN CITY, N. C.RUSSIAN BONDS ARE WORTHLESS
BOARD OF TAX APPEALS HOLDS

Recognition of Soviet Repudiation of Tsarist and Kerenky Debts Is Seen in Decision Permitting Income Reduction on Ruble Securities

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A decision of the board of tax appeals of the Treasury that obligations of the Imperial Russian Government are, for purposes of domestic taxation, worthless, is regarded as a recognition of the validity of the Soviet Government's decree of 1918 annulling all foreign debts, for the decision of the tax appeals board applies equally by inference to the debt of the Kerenky Government, now in excess of \$50,000,000, payment of which has been demanded by the United States before recognition of the Soviet Government could be considered.

The Soviet Government at one time proposed a conference on this subject, but Charles E. Hughes, then Secretary of State, replied that no conference was necessary for Russia to repeal the decree repudiating its obligations to this country. Russia has not shown any indication to do this and the debt still stands. If the Soviet Government can enforce its decree repudiating the debt of the Tsarist debt, it can equally enforce repudiation of the provisional government's debt.

The decision of the Board of Tax Appeals, applied of course only to domestic income tax matters but it indicates the attitude of the practical men making up the board as to the value of Russian obligations to the United States.

Specific Case in Point

In the specific case just decided, an American taxpayer had written off the sum of \$20,000, which had been paid for 70,000 rubles par value Imperial Russian loan in 1916, no market having been found for these bonds. He therefore deducted \$20,000 in making his return.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue refused to allow part of this deduction. On appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals, the decision was given that the Russian bonds are worthless, and that the deduction must therefore be allowed.

The Board of Tax Appeals said: "The counter-revolutionary movements were not overcome by the Soviet Government."

WASHINGTON-BOSTON
AIR MAIL POSSIBLE

Question Has Been Brought to Mr. New's Attention

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—With the successful completion of the first flight of the latest commercial air-mail route between Washington and Philadelphia the question has come before the Post Office Department of establishing a direct route between Washington and Boston.

The Postmaster General, Harry E. New, has not completely accepted the idea, but is thought to be withholding his decision until the Washington-Philadelphia route has shown itself a paying proposition.

Under the Air Mail Act, passed by Congress in 1925, the Postmaster General is authorized to let contracts to commercial airplane companies for carrying mail between such points as he sees fit. The general procedure has been to pay the contractor a certain fee for each pound of mail carried. Under this system only those routes become permanent that prove themselves popular with the public and hence paying propositions.

If the last initiated route between Washington and Philadelphia, which at present is let for only the duration of the exposition, becomes popular enough to become permanent, it is regarded as certain that the route will be extended to New York, where it would connect with the New York-Boston route, thus making a through service between Washington and the latter city. The planes at Washington would make connection with the routes from the south, and connection would be made at New York with Chicago and points west. It is understood that the proposed route is almost a surety.

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Mary L. Gifford, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss M. E. Kahn, Detroit, Mich.
Miss L. E. Kahn, Detroit, Mich.
Miss E. O. Kahn, Detroit, Mich.
Miss E. O. Kahn, Detroit, Mich.
Miss E. O. Kahn, Detroit, Mich.
Miss E. O. Kahn, Detroit, Mich.
Miss E. O. Kahn, Detroit, Mich.
Miss E. O. Kahn, Detroit, Mich.
Miss E. O. Kahn, Detroit, Mich.

NEW YORK, July 9.—New York Stock Exchange reports collapsed lung in member of board of directors of the exchange, who died at his home, 140 W. 42d St., on May 31 last.

In British Columbia
The Vancouver
Daily Province

To be so found in the great majority of cases and is supported by other evidence. The province of British Columbia is a great source of information for the world.

The Spectator

Established 1855
The City of Hamilton—written description of the city and its surroundings. The Spectator is a great source of information for the world.

The Spectator

The Spectator is a great source of information for the world. It is a great source of information for the world.

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The Spectator is a great source of information for the world. It is a great source of information for the world.

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Foundation, former Alien Property Custodian, sent word that he would like to have an opportunity to face his accusers. Senator Borah replied that there were no accusers but that the committee desired to proceed in an impartial manner.

Considerable Expense Involved

"We are now up against the proposition of having no funds and I don't know how we are going to conduct this investigation without considerable expense. There is no use to go into it with less than \$25,000 or \$30,000. It is a tremendous task, and while I don't suppose this amount will cover it, yet it will give us a start."

"This is getting to be a pretty expensive proposition. You simply cannot make it without help from the investigators. The sales of alien property have been made under the advice of able attorneys and you have got to do considerable investigating preliminary to calling witnesses."

"There is no use to start in unless you have some real backing. We have all of the merely perfunctory reports we need. If there is anything worth investigating down in the Alien Property Custodian's Office it is in the sales. We must have some investigating done before we call witnesses."

CITY WILL ADD
TWO FERRIES

Mayor Authorizes \$600,000 Contract and \$225,000 for East Boston Drop

Mayor Nichols today authorized the expenditure of \$600,000 for the building of the two new ferry boats and authorized construction of a new modern double track ferry drop to be built on the East Boston side of the North Ferry. There are now seven available ferries.

The Legislature late last year empowered the city to borrow \$500,000 outside of the debt limit for the construction of these two boats provided 10 per cent of the amount borrowed was obtained from gas taxes or other sources of revenue. The city council of last year authorized a bond issue of \$500,000 and a tax levy appropriation of \$75,000.

"Due to the fact that the plan and specifications for the two new ferry boats were prepared in the office of the city engineer, the public works department," said Mayor Nichols today, "and also because of the very favorable price at which these contracts can be awarded the final cost of the boats will not exceed \$600,000."

"The present unexpected balance of about \$225,000 in the appropriation for the construction of the new modern drop at East Boston. The addition of this drop will add greatly to the capacity of the North Ferry in transporting traffic passengers and vehicles."

The Mayor then explained that at the original act limited the appropriation to the construction of two ferries but he had a bill introduced in this year's session of the Legislature providing for the building of the two new ferries and the use of the city's own funds for the purpose.

John J. Carry, division engineer in charge of the division of ferries, said today that the contract called for the completion of one boat about October and the second a month later. He said that the new East Boston ferry drop could be built as fast as the new boats.

BIBLE READING VOTE
DELAYED IN ARIZONA

Ballot on Use in Schools Goes Over One Year

PHOENIX, ARIZ. (Special Correspondence)—No direct appeal to the voters to permit Bible reading in the schools will be on the November ballot in Arizona. Owing to misunderstanding of the date of filing, petitions bearing the requisite number of 7000 names failed to reach the Secretary of State on time. The proposition is to be taken into the next Legislature.

Failure also attended a movement to demand submission of the Colorado River question to popular vote, with direct appropriation to the Governor of \$100,000 for expenses that might be incurred in surveys by the board of directors of state institutions.

Among five propositions which will appear on the ballot is one which prohibits more than two terms continuous occupancy of state office by any individual.

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Candies, Swiss Chocolates, Bonbons and
Home-Made Cream Caramels
The Mercure Shops
will provide you with fresh and pure Merchandise
of best quality.

In the Lighter Vein

Sergeant Murphy had the company out for morning drill. Round and round they drilled until suddenly he shouted, "O'm takin' yer name, Casey, fer talkin' in ranks."

"Faith, an' it wasn't me, nor," said the recruit.

"Good!" ejaculated the sergeant. "To the guardhouse with ye fer deceivin' me."

A novice had started a round of golf with an experienced player. At the first hole he proudly announced he had made it in five. The expert remonstrated: "But I saw you take eight swings getting out of the rough!"

"Oh," said the amateur, "I didn't think you counted fouls."

"She says I'm a riddle to her," "Oh, I see; a nice way of telling you she's giving you up?"

"Do you have in stock any of those fine tooth combs?" "I'm sorry, madam," said the new clerk, "but we have some fine toothbrushes."

A San Francisco man paid \$900 for an hour's conversation on the telephone with his wife in New York. This works out at the rate of \$10 for every minute he listened in.—London Opinion.

A London business man has offered to pay all expenses to enable a jazz orchestra to go to New York and back. But why back?—Humorist.

MONTANA DRIES MOVE
IN SOLID OFFENSIVE

Forces United for Campaign for Enforcement

GREAT FALLS, Mont. (Special Correspondence)—Anti-liquor forces of Montana were cemented into a solid offensive body for the purpose of combating the attempt to abrogate prohibition in the State at a three-day meeting of the Montana Anti-Saloon League in this city.

Approximately 1000 persons who attended the concluding session pledged support to the resolutions adopted against the movement of the vote, through an initiative measure to be voted upon next November, for the repeal of all of the liquor laws of the State.

The convention was under the direction of the Rev. W. L. Wade of Helena, superintendent of the league. In his address Mr. Wade said: "I am pleased to be able to report progress all along the line. Today we find Montana, one of the frontier western states, assuming a more serious attitude toward both obedience to and enforcement of law than ever before."

VICTORIA'S STRIKE ENDED

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Building activity which had been halted here for some weeks through a carpenters' strike has got under way, contractors having agreed to meet their employees' demands of a \$7 daily wage as from Sept. 1. Meanwhile a \$8.50 wage will be paid in place of the former \$6 scale. A further wage agreement will be discussed in nine months to go into effect on July 1, 1927.

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Front of the Little Green Shop on Cornhill to Be a Museum Piece

Only a Few Quaint Shops of the Old London Remain—Notably Lock's, and Fribourg and Treyer's

BIRCH'S is moving to Broad Street, so the "little green shop on Cornhill," familiar to at least two centuries of Londoners, will disappear. All that will be left of the narrow red brick building will be the door and the three round-headed windows, the fine carving of which made an appropriate frame for the wedding cakes, the oyster patties, the toothsome buns; and the Victoria and Albert Museum will be the permanent home of the old front.

It would be a misnomer to call Birch's a "restaurant"; it knows nothing of such a modern term—it is an eating-house, like the Cock Tavern in Fleet Street and Baker's Chop House in Chance Alley until it banished its cooks and waiters and turned its rooms, all

larded with the steam of thirty thousand dinners

over to the clerks of a neighboring bank.

On Lord Mayor's Day

The actual date when the business was founded is unknown, but there is reason to believe that it dates from the time of the Great Fire. The first record relates to its acquisition by one Samuel Horton in 1710, and even then it had a "name." He took into partnership Samuel Birch, and the latter may be said to have taken into partnership every city company and every civic dignity in need of a substantial feast. To this day the old firm provides the banquet on Lord Mayor's Day at the Guildhall.

Birch was quite a character in his day. Not only was he the city's caterer, but he aspired to civic distinction—and got it. For many years he was an alderman of the Ward of Candlewick, colonel of the city militia, and orator, and also the author of several dramatic pieces and a poem called "The Abbey of Ambresbury." He laid the first stone of the London Institution, he wrote the inscription to Chantrey's statue of George III in the Guildhall; but his pastry was, after all, the best thing he did. "Mr. Pasty" was his nickname, and a poetaster of the day wrote an amusing sketch beginning:

Monsieur, grown tired of fricassee,
Resolved old England now to see.
The country where their roasted beef
And puddings land, may all believe
Guildhall at length in sight appears.
An orator is hailed with cheers.
"Zat orator, vat is hee name?"
"Birch, pastry cook—the very same."

A Stringent Condition

The worthy Samuel left behind him a door-plate inscribed, "Birch, successor to Mr. Horton." These three to this day have left a prosperous business, which is conducted by Ring and Brymer, but is known all over London as "Birch's." It is said that attached to the lease was a stringent condition that the building should remain unaltered, unaltered on pain of surrender to the landlord.

One could wish that such a condition could prevail when the business comes to Old Broad Street, for such shop-fronts as Birch's are far too few. Baker's Chop House remains as it is, lamp and all, although the shops are no longer eaten inside. The shop of Davison, Newman & Co., of Creech Lane, a firm of grocers established in 1650, still hangs out its ancient sign of the Crown and Three Sugar Loaves, extra large models in gilt. This firm was founded by Daniel Rowlinson, owner of the Mitre Tavern in Fenchurch Street, whose son and successor, Sir Thomas Rowlinson, became Lord Mayor in 1706. The London Hospital has had an account with this firm since 1755.

Sketches by Whistler

In the Haymarket the latter in London may see what is probably the finest example of an old shop front still remaining in the metropolis. An old label reads, "No. 34, Fribourg and Treyer as the Rasp and Crown, the Upper End of the Haymarket, London." It is the window, which caught the eye of Whistler, who sketched it, and has caught the eye of thousands since—two beautiful bays, each containing 35 panes of antique glass. Each window is mounted on iron bars, above the pavement, and is reached by a set of three steps, is a quaint doorway surmounted by a delightful fanlight in the Adam style. The brasses or nameplates below the windows are of an age in keeping, and although many enterprising folk have wanted to renew the lettering, the offer has always been declined. Queen Charlotte had an account here, so too did the Duke of Bolton, Beau Brummell, David Garrick, Isaac D'Israeli, and many others of the nobility and gentry.

Ten minutes' walk away, and at the bottom of St. James's Street, one finds another of the quaint old shop fronts which it would be a desecration to remove to make way for the most beautiful or costly window that a modern craftsman could produce. It is the window of Lock's, the famous hat shop, appearing in the directory in 1793. St. James's Street is above all others the street of male fashion, where Beau Brummell displayed his gracious presence in clothes which had cost him hours of anxious thought, and where the latest word in dress was observed most carefully. Readers of Disraeli's novels will remember how in "Lothair" he mentions with ironic awe the rumor that Lord St. Aldegonde had once been seen walking down St. James's Street in a "wideawake," unworthy

treatment of the street which is said to have been enough to make the paving stones cry out.

And it was to Mr. Lock that "Coke of Norfolk" turned when he had invented the "billycock" (Billy Coke) or at any rate had adapted the pattern from one made by Bowler, a hatter in the Borough. Coke wanted a hat that would keep on his head in winter and be impervious to rain, and here was the identical article. He ordered Lock to make one for him, and Lock or his successors have made thousands since which have either been worn at home or sent to distant parts of the world. At various ages the nobility and gentry have displayed the latest fashions in beavers, "filiburs," "Anglescas," and "Wellingtons," and it is safe to say that the majority of them were bought at Lock's. None of us, who love old London, would see the shop-window vanish or disturb so much as a particle of dust on the funny old hats within.

POSTAL CONGRESS TO MEET IN MEXICO

Unification of Pan-American Services Sought

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—The coming "Postal Congress of American Nations" here will be instrumental in making changes of a monumental nature, if the plans now being prepared by the Mexican Postal Department in connection with the Latin-American nations attain half the scope set for them, said a member of the postal staff preparing for the congress.

According to the same authority every phase of transportation will be considered by the postal union. Conditions have changed greatly for the rapid transportation of mail; and to this must be added the fact that other and much more transcendental changes must be expected in the very near future.

Mexico is alive to the possibilities of mail transportation through the air and will be one of the foremost, in the coming postal congress, to advocate the extension of aerial transportation, which she proposes to make use of for communication with interior towns which, though comparatively close are days apart because of lack of communication through almost interminable mountains and trackless forests.

The plans of the Government now being rapidly realized provide for airplanes to carry the mail to all these mountainous districts. Continuous trips will be made over the mountains and the mail dropped in destined places. Thus villages which now receive mail from once to twice a month will receive it daily.

This, it is expected, will help largely in promoting literary and business trips by the use of localism which has formed one of the greatest obstacles in the unification of the hundreds of Indian districts and thousands of Indian populations into one harmonious and homogeneous nation.

It is reported that the United States will also present extensive plans for the unification of inter-American postal services.

Spain is the only country in Europe which adheres to the International Postal Union and, such, she will have a representation in the meeting in Mexico City. This will make in all 23 nations, all of which will send postal experts.

Latin Proves Popular Although Not Required

EVANSTON, ILL. (Special Correspondence)—More students applied for Latin than for any other language at the college entrance board examinations recently given at Northwestern University, according to report of Prof. Clyde Murley, supervisor of the examination. Latin led with 112 students, and French followed second with 99. Only 10 students gave evidence of knowledge of Spanish and three in Italian.

"People often say to me, 'It is too bad that Latin has gone out as it has,'" said Dr. Murley. "Whereupon I tell them the truth, that statistics show more students taking Latin in the United States than take all other foreign languages combined, and that this is a fact although Latin is no longer a specific requirement as a rule."

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Quaint Old Shop Fronts Which Still Seem an Integral Part of London



Photos by Underwood Press Service London

Upper Left: The Shop of Fribourg and Treyer in Haymarket, sketched by Whistler on account of its bow windows; Upper Right: Birch's Eating-House, the Little Green Shop on Cornhill; Lower Left: Lock's Hat Shop, at the bottom of St. James Street. Here High Society bought the latest fashions in beavers.

Later Stone Age pottery, estimated to be about 5000 years old and the largest single deposit found in ancient Greece.

Pottery and figurines dating from 500 to 800 years B. C.

A stone altar dating back close to 2500 years found in front of the ancient Temple of Nemea.

The stadium where Greek athletes held their games and the discovery of a stone channel and basin to provide drinking water for the crowds and which gives proof that there was an old stadium in Nemea as related by the ancient Greek poets.

Remains of a building under an ancient Byzantine church which dates back probably to the fourth century B. C.

The work began last fall, according to Professor Blegen, at a time when the vineyards, which have grown over the site of Nemea, would be the least disturbed. In uncovering the stadium no trace of the built seats could be found, but continued digging brought to light the remarkable water channel and basin that had been used to quench the thirst of those at the games of long ago.

One of the surprising finds of the party resulted through the wife of one of the workmen who brought out for the inspection of the party a handful of papyrus and terra cotta which had been turned up by her plough. A trial trench uncovered a large mass of pottery which had been buried in a pit hollowed out from the native rock. Most of the vessels found there lay together near the middle of the area and closely packed one inside of the other.

Simon Guzenheim Memorial Fund, recently left for Greece to aid in the work at Nemea.

Professor Blegen, who submitted the report to the Committee of Cincinnatians from the party engaged in digging for archaeological treasures at Nemea, Greece, in which is set forth a number of highly interesting "finds" says Prof. W. T. Semple, head of the department of classics of the University of Cincinnati.

The Nemean Expedition under auspices of the University of Cincinnati is supported largely by a group of Cincinnatians.

Prof. B. H. Hill, director of the American School at Athens and Carl W. Hergen, assistant director of the school, are in charge of the project.

Prof. J. Penrose Harland of the Department of Classics of the University of Cincinnati was recently awarded the Fellowship to the John

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American Immigration Law Seen as Hardship to Slovaks

Before the War 30,000 Were Absorbed in America; Now Only Some 3073 May Go

PRAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Emigration of Czechoslovaks, together with the possibilities of colonization both within and without this country, are to be considered by an Inter-Ministerial Emigration Committee just constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister of Social Welfare, Pan Schiesl.

The problem centers mainly about the Province of Slovakia. Dr. Lev Wintner, who recently retired as Minister of Social Welfare, pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the severity of the United States Immigration Law makes working great hardships on the Slovaks. America will receive yearly only 3073 Czechoslovak citizens, whereas 30,000 to 40,000 applications a year reach the Czech Government from those who wish to go to America. Before the war it was possible for 30,000 to be absorbed yearly by the United States.

Government Representatives

The new emigration committee set up here will have as members representatives of the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Commerce, Education and Social Welfare—all of which state departments are bound to have the closest affiliations with the Province of Slovakia. The Slovaks are nearly all farmers and they are practically all Roman Catholics. The Czech Government, on the other hand, has been by a large majority non-Catholic. Then the Slovaks have complained of commercial disadvantages, which the Government must now carefully investigate if it elects to court Slovak votes in the National Assembly.

It is probable that the emigration committee will discuss many more phases of emigration than appear on the surface. Whether or not it is possible to find fresh territories where 30,000 Czechoslovaks can be unloaded yearly is not at all so important as that the pacification of the Slovak anti-Czech feeling should be accomplished.

Emigration Statistics

Dr. Wintner told the Monitor representative that emigration from Czechoslovakia came principally from the province of Slovakia. Figures just issued bear out this former minister. During the last quarter of 1925, for example, 386 persons left the country from Slovakia, 323 from Moravia, 193 from Bohemia, 70 from Ruthenia, and 16 from Silesia. All of these individuals were bound for the states on the other side of the Atlantic ocean, 605 reaching the United States. There were also during this time 2254 additional passports issued by the Czech Government for emigration to other countries within Europe, and of these emigrants the great majority were from Slovakia. France took almost 1000 of them, Germany a similar

number and the remainder went to Russia.

It will be exceedingly interesting to watch the work of this emigration committee and to see, first of all, if it is able to bring about happier relations between the Czechs and Slovaks by attending to the grievances of the latter, and, secondly, to see if there will not result a new trend in Slovak emigration. Russia, it would appear, is apt to offer the best field for any colonization scheme which might be projected.

MILE AND HALF BRIDGE BUILDING IN INDIA

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—A railway bridge now under construction at Bhayandar, within a few miles of Bombay, will be one of the largest railway bridges in India. It crosses Bhayandar Creek, and is being constructed by the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.

The bridge is in two parts, the south and north bridge, these being connected by a narrow island in the middle of the creek. The south bridge is more than three-quarters of a mile in length and has 69 spans, while the north bridge is about half a mile in length, and has 25 spans. The bridge has been under construction since 1920, and is expected to be ready to take train traffic from the beginning of next year. The estimated cost is about 11,500,000 rupees.

JAPAN SEEKS NEW MARKETS

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—The Tokyo Government is to dispatch its own "traveling salesman" to other countries as a part of the plan to encourage Japanese exports and to gain new markets abroad. The first such group will visit China, French Indo-China and Siam; the second, the East Indies, British India and Burma, the third, Africa and the Balkans, and the fourth, South and Central America.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Rejuvenating and Painting Furniture for the Summer Cottage

AT THIS season the home-maker casts an eye around and has a feeling that she wants to make the inside of her home offer better competition in attractiveness with the world outside in its bright garb.

This especially applies when the summer cottage is taken into consideration; the furnishings which looked well last autumn now appear hopelessly passé and shabby.

Because the vogue for painted furniture makes many effects practicable no one with a little leisure to wield a brush need despair of accomplishing attractive transformations.

In many an attic there is stored away, scarred and hideous pieces of yellow oak furniture, which, despite external defacements, are built on simple, good lines and whose ornamentation can be removed. This done there remains a basis for artistic remodeling.

So general, moreover, has become the fad for making one's furniture carry out some particular color scheme—and doing it at home—that manufacturers are offering plenty of excellent designs in plain unpainted wood, which are easier than old pieces to finish with varnish or paint.

Very excellent results may be obtained by painting such furniture, or, better still, by using enamel, even though the enterprising home-maker is a rank amateur in the art. This necessitates, however, the observance of a few simple rules.

When either the popular creamy shades are used, or when very bright colors are favored, undoubtedly the best and most practical medium is enamel. It is easily cleaned and the finish when the job is carefully done, should be most pleasing.

New Unfinished Pieces

When using enamel the surface of the furniture must be carefully rubbed down and every unevenness, even the smallest scratch, removed. Very fine sandpaper should be employed to accomplish this purpose. No. 00 is generally recommended. The sandpaper should be used with the grain of the wood.

If the new wood has knots, these should be rubbed as smooth as possible and coated with shellac. All holes need to be filled with putty and rubbed perfectly smooth.

In the case of enamel paint, a soft brush is preferable, and when the color is drying, the brush may be put in a pail of water to keep it soft in the interim before the next coat is applied. When the work is finished, wash the brush well with warm water and yellow soap.

If bright colors are used, generally two coats of enamel are required in painting new furniture. After the sandpapering is done, first apply a coat of flat white paint over the unpainted surface. This coat should be diluted with 10 per cent turpentine so that it will penetrate the surface of the wood itself.

After the first coat of enamel is put on, it should dry well, probably 24 hours, and then the furniture must again be attacked with the sandpaper in order to remove every uneven bit of brushwork.

On table and dresser tops usually

Enamels of the East

three coats of enamel are necessary. Here the brushwork should proceed quickly and the brush should be drawn without stopping the entire length of the surface, from edge to edge. Fill in the spots that have been missed and be careful to take up all of the loose drips which may have fallen from the brush.

On vertical surfaces, work fast and brush upward to counteract any tendency to make the paint sag. Be careful not to let the paint lie thicker in one part than another. If the paint seems too thick to flow, dilute it with a little turpentine.

It will save time to paint several articles at once, letting them dry perfectly between each coat.

Rejuvenating Old Furniture

In looking over pieces of old furniture with the idea of converting them with the aid of paint into new pieces, more difficulties present themselves.

It is often well to remove the varnish and old finish first with a coarse-grain sandpaper and then to smooth all surfaces with the fine sandpaper.

Many ugly brass handles can be eliminated and the holes filled with putty. In their place may be attached odd metal handles or wooden or glass knobs. The design of the piece should be studied in making all changes and the handles selected to conform with general pattern.

Where there is lack of old furniture in the home, many an odd and interesting piece which will furnish excellent material for painting can be bought at the secondhand store.

First apply a coat of flat white paint and again rub down when dry till the surface is as smooth as possible. Then add a coat of half-flat white and half-enamel. The third coat should be flat white. The fourth, half-enamel and half-flat white. Care must always be taken to rub down each coat where any roughness appears. Then it is time to apply the last coat of enamel.

Many an old piece of furniture looks well if a stripe of some contrasting color is added about the edges or near the opening of drawers. Chairs for porches look most effective if the uprights to the backs or the arms are painted a striking black or blue against the color chosen for the general tone.

When the basic color is well dried, most attractive designs may be applied. For this should be used several small camel's hair brushes, one for each color in the decoration. Small stencils of suitable designs can be purchased for this purpose.

When the work is finished, wash the brush well with warm water and yellow soap.

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On table and dresser tops usually

Decorating Parchment With Paper Cut-Outs

THE inclination felt by women to make pretty things for their homes continues in spite of the demands of modern life. The only difference between the handwork of modern women and women's work in bygone days is the difference caused by the fact that women have less time at present to put into

cells or cloisons as there are colors to be filled in. The cloisons map the surface about to be decorated into a trelliswork of metal, and the craftsman proceeds to fill the cells with moistened enamel colors which have been previously ground down to a fine powder. The piece is usually fired in the open courtyard, protected only by a primitive cover of iron network, the charcoal fire being regulated by a number of men standing around with large fans in their hands. Several firings are required to fill up the cells completely, and the surface has next to be patiently polished with pumice stone and thoroughly cleansed with charcoal.

Finally, the copper at the foot and lips of the vase has to be gilded, as well as that of the free edge of the metal bands which run all over the field like a network of threads, defining the details of the decoration in colored enamels. Early enamellers, one and all, reduced the cells to the smallest possible dimensions and broke up any mass of color with lines of wire in the form of folds of drapery, feathering of wings or

whatever it might be. As a matter of fact one finds the petals of little flowers, or other minute parts to which they ventured to apply color, outlined by a very fine line of gold, so fine that it is not until one looks for it that it may actually be seen.

"Porcelain"

Painted enamels on copper, known to the Chinese as "foreign porcelain," indicating the introduction of the art from abroad, are also known as "Canton enamel," the city of Canton being the great center of their manufacture. Porcelain, as well as copper is decorated in the workshops of Canton.

The Chinese themselves consider copper a far less noble object for the art of the decorator than porcelain. The copper body, however, this gives out a metallic ring which, struck, instead of the clear, musical note which distinguishes porcelain.

The surface, moreover, is highly flawless, and the colors, brilliant as they may be, have a garish quality which makes the copper enamels, they declare, displeasing and appropriate only for inner apartments.

Cleaning Shades and Frames

Use any good polishing cream on a soft cloth on a parchment lampshade. Wipe it gently, without rubbing, on only a small portion of the shade at a time. Then wipe off the cream with a damp cloth. The same process will remove dust and smudges from a wooden lampshade and from gilt picture frames. The wiping should be done on all three and they are still bright and clean.

Peaches

A great deal of work may be saved, also much fruit, if peaches are preserved without peeling them. Wash the fruit, cut them into pieces of the desired size, and preserve as usual. The pieces will retain their shape better, and there will be a richer flavor to the preserves.

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Preserving in Small Amounts

THE modern housewife does not need to keep a stock of preserving kettles each as big as the baby's bathtub, which she uses a dozen times a year and has sitting around in her way the other 363 days. Both jam and jelly are made more quickly and successfully in small quantities.

If a housekeeper forms the habit of doing up fruit in small amounts she will be surprised how soon a good-sized supply has accumulated. One can make four or five glasses of peach marmalade between breakfast and lunch without allowing the time to it. Just so with a quart or two of berries.

To Make Jelly

Jelly takes somewhat longer, but despite the warning of the best cook books, here is a suggestion that saves time and labor. Boil during the morning a small amount of fruit, intended for jelly, and pour the fruit into a colander lined with cheesecloth. The cheesecloth should be folded and used double thickness. Let the pulp and juice stand a few minutes and the weight of the fruit, helped by a gentle twisting of the cloth or pressing on the sides, separates the juice. In less than an hour most of it has run through into the kettle in which the colander was resting. Measure the juice and put it on to boil. Add an equal amount of sugar and test about 1 teaspoonful at a time until it jells. In this way the whole process can be completed in a couple of hours while one is doing other things in the kitchen and the undertaking seems easier than when a large quantity is made at once and dripped over night or all day. Chairs and broomsticks begone! This is the age of speed, and the jelly is good and stands up, even though if one held it between one's eye and the sun or a 100-watt light, one might discover particles dimming its clarity.

Chili Sauce

The same idea of small amounts and rapid preserving is applicable also to the old favorite, chili sauce. If one has six or eight over-ripe tomatoes one has only to stew them in the morning, add a few chopped onions and peppers, put them through the blender, and one has the mixture as preferred. Cook it slowly, stirring frequently, and before noon one will have 2 or 3 plates of chili sauce and yet one's regular routine work need not have been greatly upset. If one needs to follow a recipe, merely apply short division to one in a cook book.

Jams From Canned Fruit

If a family insists on jam or jelly on the breakfast toast, it is difficult to keep within the budget if the supply is bought by the can or glass at the grocer's. Yet a reason may come when it is not possible to make

showing both the front and reverse sides of the fabric.

When a piece is mounted on another fabric the latter must be chosen with reference to the specimen. It may be, for example, silk, muslin or bolting cloth, or fine net. The material is first stretched in a frame and the frame then is supported by its edges only—by resting it upon the backs of two chairs. The article to be mounted is placed upon this background and the regular stitches of the needle and thread are used to secure it. The subject of having the frame supported in this way is to allow the regular stitches to be made without the usual strain of the needle and thread. The subject of having the frame supported in this way is to allow the regular stitches to be made without the usual strain of the needle and thread.

Repairing Fragile Fabrics

The work done by professional repairers of delicate or fragile fabrics is quite marvelous. Many people are distressed as to how to be able to do invisible mending of a moth-eaten fur, for instance, where any sort of patch or darn would mar the appearance of a garment. The other day the writer was shown a piece of fur brought in by a woman who had been told that it would be made as good as new, and displayed another in similar condition which had likewise been little more than a mass of heads dropped from without threads.

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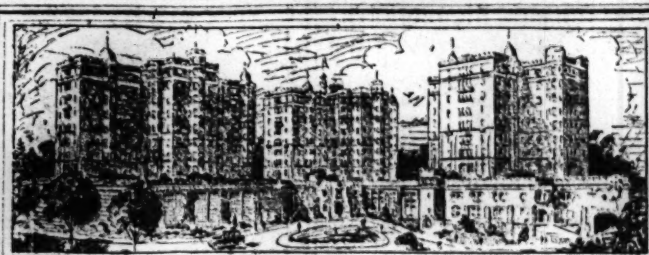
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— 38 —

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A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable August 2, 1926, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1926. Checks will be mailed from the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

W. E. CEMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, July 8, 1926.

BRANCH BANKING OF COUNTRY THREATENED BY HULL RESOLUTION

NEW YORK, July 10.—The existence of 400 to 500 branches of national banks covering the entire United States is threatened by a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Hull requesting the Attorney-General to "advise the House" on the validity of so-called "teller windows" or

"Teller windows" or "additional offices" are operating in 15 cities under an opinion given by Attorney General Daugherty in 1923 that "national banking associations have the power to open and operate offices other than their banking house specified in their organizational certificates."

In 1911, held held branch banking illegal, and the Supreme Court. In deciding a branch banking case against the First National Bank of St. Louis, commented on the issue of federal attorney general, saying: "We accept the view of the earlier (Wickersham) opinion."

FEDERAL RESERVE

	July 7, 1928	June 30, 1928
Total gold reserves	\$1,038,817	\$1,513,438
Gold excess against F. R. notes	\$2,778,371	\$2,328,026
Total reserves	\$3,817,188	\$3,841,464
Bills discounted:		
For F. R. notes	218,862	262,106
Other bills due	29,921	31,471
Bills not open mkt.	35,678	29,731
Bills brought in open market	227,245	\$49,291
Total bills on hand	856,126	744,125
Mem bank res. acc'ts	1,000,000	1,000,000
F. R. notes in act. circ.	1,737,500	1,877,778
Ratio of total res. to dep. and F. R. notes	72.2%	75.3%

	July 1, 1936	July 3, 1936	July 5, 1936
Boston	19.26	71.3	128.5
New York	7.14	34.3	81.4
Philadelphia	77.3	73.4	81.4
Cleveland	78.1	74.4	79.9
St. Louis	78.1	74.4	79.9
Atlanta	78.3	74.6	72.1
Chicago	78.4	78.9	77.2
St. Louis	78.5	74.6	72.1
Minneapolis	78.6	71.9	70.9
Kansas City	78.6	80.1	83.9
Dallas	88.1	84.5	84.6
San Antonio	88.1	84.5	84.6
Total	78.3	78.3	78.3

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston
Statement of resources and liabilities
commenced (000 omitted):

	July 1, 1936	June 30, 1936
--	--------------	---------------

Gold claims against		
U. S. notes	125,818	138,130
U. S. dollars	227,848	228,681
Bills discounted		
Has by govt. only	12,282	11,151
Other banks	1,000	1,000
Total bills	13,282	12,151
Liabilities:		
U. S. govt. has and	143,291	145,981
U. S. govt. in actual		
circulation	148,437	146,777
The New York Federal Reserve		
Bank reports as follows:		
Total gold res.	3,950,914,000	\$1,812,987,000
U. S. govt. bills	1,311,108,000	1,092,127,000
Bills discounted		
Secured by U. S.		
U. S. govt. bills	174,411,000	17,281,000
All others	6,282,000	26,900,000
Bills bought in		
open market	51,439,000	41,833,000
COFFEE SITUATION BETTER		
Substantial sales of coffee have ad-		

has seen an appreciable increase in inquiries, and recent sales aggregate several million pounds at 12½ to 16 cents a pound, (for shipment) over the next three months.

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EDITORIALS

The recent debate in the Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa about the obligations of Canada under the Locarno treaties and other British commitments in Europe is a reminder of a difficult problem which is looming up for discussion at the meeting of the prime ministers of the British Commonwealth in London scheduled for next October. The debate itself only resulted in a resolution unanimously confirming the existing practice that, before any treaties or agreements of an economic or military character could be accepted by the Canadian Government, the approval of the Canadian Parliament must first be secured. But in the course of it the deeper problems of inter-imperial diplomacy were fully discussed.

Before the Great War the diplomacy of the British Empire rested entirely in the hands of Great Britain. Canada, Australia, and the other dominions were preoccupied with the problems of their own internal development and were content to leave international problems to be dealt with by the experienced statesmen of Britain and to fall into line with their decisions. Because they were members of a single international entity when Great Britain was at war they were at war also. But their experience in the World War changed these ideas. The dominions entered the conflict in August, 1914, because Great Britain entered it, but they came out of it as equal partners in an Empire which had been officially renamed a Commonwealth of Nations.

During the war the national sense of the dominions grew apace. They raised great armies, incurred heavy debts, more tremendous losses. They naturally and inevitably claimed to share in the deliberations which decided the policy which their armies and resources were used to support both in the conduct of the war itself and in the making of the peace. The Imperial War Cabinet of the Prime Ministers of the Empire assembled for the first time in 1917. It met again in 1918. And it attended the Peace Conference in Paris in 1919 as the plenipotentiary power of the nations of the British Empire.

The outcome of this experience was that the old basis of British imperial diplomacy was completely altered. It was agreed that in future the fundamental policy of the Empire in external affairs must be an agreed policy, that each self-governing nation within it had an equal voice in determining that policy, but that the final decision as to action must rest with the parliament of each unit within the Commonwealth. This, of course, was a difficult system to work because it presupposed that six nations scattered all over the globe could agree about such contentious matters as foreign policy, and act simultaneously together. The system, however, worked well enough for a time. It was a complete success at the Washington naval disarmament conference. But it became more and more difficult to manage, both in the negotiations with the Turks and over reparations, as the active interest of the dominions in international affairs diminished.

At Locarno the system was abandoned altogether. Article 9 of that treaty provided that it should impose no obligation on any one of the dominions unless it signified its acceptance thereof. The difficulties of collective negotiation between such scattered governments had proved insuperable, and Great Britain had decided that the only course was for it to go ahead with its peacemaking in Europe as best it could. But the Treaty of Locarno imposes upon Great Britain the obligation to go to war in certain eventualities in defense of the Rhineland frontiers. If it is ever called upon to fulfill this obligation, what will be the position of the dominions? They will certainly not be legally bound to co-operate actively in the war in any way except as their own parliaments may determine. But if Great Britain is at war the whole Commonwealth, under international law, is also at war. Thus Canada may still be placed in a state of formal belligerency by an act of a British government, from the far-reaching consequences of which she could only escape by a formal secession from the Empire.

It is this dilemma, the difficulty of reconciling national self-government with membership in an international commonwealth, and of finding the means of arriving at an agreed external policy between the scattered peoples of the Empire, which lay behind the Canadian debate and which will be raised in some form or other next October at the Imperial Conference. There is no likelihood of any dramatic decisions being taken. Though there has been much controversy of late on the subject, there seems to be little doubt that, while national sentiment is everywhere very strong within the Commonwealth, the sentiment in favor of maintaining its unity is also as strong as, if not stronger than, it has ever been. One of the most interesting problems confronting the British world is that of finding the right method of reconciling national autonomy with imperial unity.

Recent successes and accompanying unavoidable failures which have followed the holding of political primary elections in some of the states of the American Union have directed public thought along a line which has seemed to persist since the adoption of this so-called popular method of selecting candidates for public office. It has been agreed, it may be assumed, that the method of permitting the voters to select their candidates, instead of following the older custom of naming them in caucus or convention under the direction of those who control the party machinery, is fundamentally in accord with democratic ideals. The verdict, at least theoretically, represents the voice of the people.

Hence it might be somewhat presumptuous to intimate that the results attained are not always those which the people desire. But that is the fact, nevertheless, as will be admitted by a vast number of unprejudiced persons.

Now the reason for this condition is not hard to discover or far to seek. When it is remembered that an average of not to exceed 50 per cent of the men and women who are entitled to the franchise exercise their right at the polls at general elections, and that an even smaller proportion participate in the primaries, it is discovered that if the decision is rendered by a bare majority of those voting, the result is far from representative of what may be regarded as popular sentiment. It has been insisted by those who have undertaken to defend the primary election system against the attacks of its outspoken critics that the primary, in the last analysis, is as representative of the popular will as the general election. Allowing for the usual discrepancy in the total primary vote in comparison with the usual larger total cast in the deciding election, it might be agreed that this is true were it not that, in actual practice, the rank and file of the voters really have no greater voice in primarily selecting their candidates in the primary than they had, under the former convention or caucus system. The critics of the primary, pointing to the results achieved, insist that the standing and quality of those offering themselves for nomination are, on the average, far below those of candidates named by conventions, sometimes at the dictation of machine politicians.

Indeed it has often seemed that the ambitious office-seeker, perhaps the spokesman for or champion of some faction or bloc comprising possibly only an insignificant minority of the voters of a state or district, presses his claims for preferment with the assurance that barely one-half of those whose interests are at stake will avail themselves of the opportunity to express their preferences at the polls. Another, equally ambitious, may be able, if so disposed, to corrupt a small minority of the electorate and thereby turn the tide in his own favor. The remedy for all this immediately suggests itself. If all those qualified to vote were to exercise their right the corruption of the ballot would be absolutely impossible. It would likewise be impossible to bring about the nomination of any candidate objectionable to a majority of the people of a state or district.

The answer to the persistent query propounded in the title hereof is evident. If American elections are not representative of the popular will, it is because the popular will is not expressed, either in the primaries or when the deciding vote is cast. If undesirable persons have found it possible to attain positions of power and trust in national and state governments, it is because the people themselves have slept under their rights. A minority-controlled primary offers no advantages over a boss-controlled convention or caucus. One system is as good or as bad as the other, unless those who desire to be well and honestly served see to it that the right servants are selected.

Practical application of the processes provided for the arbitration of commercial disputes without resort to the more expensive methods of the law courts, seems to have convinced Boston business men that a really progressive step was taken when the Massachusetts Legislature placed upon the plan its official sanction. The machinery necessary for the effective operation of the plan has been provided by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and it is under the sponsorship of this organization that the work will be continued. Announcement is made that the first case to be heard and submitted has been decided and the award filed, as provided by law, in the office of the clerk of the Superior Civil Court, where it becomes of the same force and effect as a judgment of a court of record.

The submission of controversies of this character to arbitration is by no means unusual, of course. But it was not until the enactment of the law defining the official status of the awards and findings of arbitral boards authorized by it that they could be enforced as other decrees of the courts are enforced. Thus, it sometimes happened that the defeated party, aggrieved because of what he regarded as an unfair or unjust finding by the arbitrators to whom he had willingly submitted his cause, refused to abide by the decision, thus leaving matters in no better condition than before the hearings and conclusion.

New York State, as it will be remembered by those who have been interested in the progress made along this line, has for several years made provision for this form of arbitration and settlement. A federal law, drafted along the lines followed by the New York statute and sponsored by the Arbitration Society of America, became effective at the beginning of the present year. The Massachusetts law was passed also in 1925. A few other states have enacted similar laws, and efforts are being made to awaken public interest generally in the plan. It has been shown in New York City, where recourse to the method provided has been continuous over a period of some years, that the cost and delays have been greatly reduced and that the relief to the courts has been marked.

To make the plan effective, and to avoid, when an emergency arises, a resort to the more expensive remedy offered by the law courts, it has been urged that in the preparation of all commercial contracts, including wage agreements, a clause be inserted binding the parties thereto, should a controversy arise, to submit their differences to arbitration. This initial step is easily taken, and it serves to pledge, irrevocably, all those interested to a course mutually beneficial. Millions of dollars are wasted every year in unnecessary litigation carried on in the hope of gaining some pecuniary advantage or venting some fancied spite. It is undeniable that the machinery of the law is too often wrongly used in an effort to defeat justice, rather than in aiding it. This is not the fault of the law itself, or of the courts.

This, it may be said, is shown by the readiness with which the members of the bar generally, the legislators in an increasing number of jurisdictions, and the courts themselves, are lending their aid in establishing and putting into working order the inexpensive and effective methods provided by the arbitral courts.

Millions of Americans live in towns and cities with populations ranging from 10,000 to 50,000.

A Town That Is Worth Studying

The problem of the best kind of municipal government, therefore, is of great importance to a large proportion of the country's citizens—the selection of that form of public management that will bring the surest and largest returns for taxes paid in the shape of streets, sewers, schools, parks, public buildings, police and fire protection, water supply and all the many things that the people have a right to expect for the money they pay to get them.

In looking for a particular town to study, if one can be discovered that has tried a certain experiment over a long term of years, that has found it successful and that shows no disposition to change it, such a community is an excellent one to study. Norwood, a few miles from Boston, a residential town that also has a goodly mixture of high-grade manufacturing, offers just that kind of an example. It was the first town in New England to adopt "town management." This plan has been in operation there for twelve years. That Norwood believes it has been successful is shown by the fact that not a voice is raised to suggest a change. Limitations of space prevent giving here the details of Norwood's scheme of control, but a few illuminating results of its experiment will indicate how striking its effects have been.

Here is how they do some things in Norwood: The town decided to erect a municipal building as a memorial to the local veterans. A commission was named to study the question. This body visited Yale and Princeton Universities to examine architectural types. It did not spend a cent of the town's appropriation on these trips. The members paid all the expenses out of their own pockets! Recommendations of a noted architect were followed, and a building in Gothic style with a memorial tower and an auditorium for public use was decided on, to cost from \$275,000 to \$300,000. The final recommendations of the commission were laid before the town meeting in May this year. What happened? The plan chosen was adopted and the money to pay for the building was appropriated—by a close vote, or a good-sized majority? No, unanimously! Is not this unique in town meeting action? Construction is to begin at once.

Norwood wanted a new armory. The State's limit for expenditure on a site was \$10,000. The town thought the armory ought to be on a certain suitable location. This lot would cost \$21,000. The town bought it, and sold it to the State for \$10,000. That is, the citizens paid \$11,000 to get their armory where they thought it ought to be. Many similar examples of public spirit and civic wisdom might be given.

How is such a condition of community life to be explained? What is back of it? The beginning of answers to these questions may be seen in one of Norwood's most conspicuous institutions, its Civic Association. This organization stands back of all the town's public activities. It is a town club, and much more than that. Its buildings are attractive, are situated in spacious grounds the size of two city blocks and large enough to include a modern athletic field, and they provide every sort of accommodation for the social life of the town. It is probably the most complete plant of its kind in America. Behind this remarkable institution there is something else as the basic explanation of Norwood. That is the determination that prevails among all its classes—the civic, community determination to make a worth-while home town and to allow nothing to interfere with the fulfillment of this resolve. If Norwood can produce such results, any town can do so, if it has the community incentive.

Editorial Notes

Occasionally a story finds its way into the press which adds emphasis to the contention that giving importance to crime news in the papers sometimes leads to increased crime. The London Observer published not long since a story to the effect that a young man had shortly prior been arrested on the charge of sending letters threatening to kidnap children. In a statement said to have been made by the prisoner, the latter is quoted as follows, in regard to one specific case: "I did it for newspaper notoriety. Sometimes nothing appeared in the press, and, thinking I had failed, I thought to give it up. Then one night I saw in an evening paper a report that letters had been sent threatening to kidnap the boy. This spurred me on, and I sent more letters to the boy's mother." Elsewhere are these words, also attributed to the youth in question: "I had no intention to harm anyone. It was a foolish practical joke, to make a sensation, and I bitterly regret having made such a fool of myself." Be that as it may, the fact remains that, apparently, in this instance anyhow, broadcasting of crime news in the press urged at least one young man to greater efforts in the direction of crime.

Some interesting facts have been made public regarding traffic conditions in New York City, which indicate at least one direction in which the congestion problem may be tackled in the near future. A count made on Seventh Avenue, just south of Thirty-fourth Street, gave as a result the finding that in half an hour 538 vehicles passed carrying 918 people. The average load of a taxicab in the city is .83 of a passenger, while the private automobile averages only 1.7 persons. Of course, too, the parking situation with regard to private cars contributes largely to the problem, as for long periods of time space is thus utilized that could be employed for speeding traffic. Then it is stated that two-thirds of the passengers going up Fifth Avenue at Forty-second Street in the rush hour are carried in busses, while 90 per cent of all the vehicles are taxis or private automobiles. And here comes an interesting estimate—If 15 per cent of the street space were utilized by busses, the streets could carry 300 per cent more than the number of people now crowding them in the rush hours. And this would be equivalent of three new avenues being added to Manhattan.

Loud Clapping Out to Sea

Leaving the melancholy spectacle of the great four-masted Frenchman piled up upon the jagged line of reef to port, with her gaunt spars pointing protestingly toward the sky, the little barque slipped through the heads in the wake of her tug, to start upon another great adventure, bound for Callao.

No sooner had she passed the buoy which marks the entrance to the channel than she slipped the hawser and, picking up a freshening breeze, sped eastward with every stitch of canvas set, and gliding decks awash from an occasional sea which fell aboard, uncertain whether to follow up the flying clouds, or lag behind to dally with the deep-laden little barque.

As every sail in turn, loosed by a hand aloft, fell to be sheeted home, or, bellying full, rose to the song of chanty and the deep-throated chorus of the crowd, she shook the long confinement from her, and, heeling far over, with humming shrouds, tore the green seas apart, and trampled them to foam beneath the swaying figure at her prow.

A week later, almost 2000 miles beyond, in that vast wilderness of sea and sky which is the cradle of the "roaring forties," she lay becalmed, with every sail still set, but chafing harshly as they filled or flattened to the gentle swell which moved up from the west.

All through the night the shrill blast had sounded to call the watch, who stumbled from dark corners, only to hear repeated, "All right men, that will do," as the promise of wind passed by again into the doom. It was the second mate's watch. After another false alarm I lay upon the warm main hatch, staring into the rustling darkness overhead, and wondering when eight bells would sound and our relief appear, when I became aware of a strange sound far, far away toward the north, like the loud murmur of a distant crowd, accompanied by cries and clapping. Or was it the roar of shingle and the sea bird's warning cries?

As I lay there with every sense alert, the noise increased and seemed to be approaching rapidly, and changing from a sullen roar into the frantic clapping of a multitude of hands. Thousands of applauding hands seemed to be drifting down toward us from that landless waste of the Pacific, which, studded with only here and there an island, stretched away northward across the line toward the pole. Pushing the slumbering form beside me on the hatch, I cried, "Hey, wake up, there! Can you hear all that clapping?"

The man sprang up. "It must be surf," he cried, "breaking upon some shore."

"I suppose it is," I answered.

"Suppose," the second mate's voice growled from the dark, "suppose you go aloft and overhaul the gear!"

"Aye, aye, sir," I replied, and, jumping to my feet, moved off to the ship's side and climbed aloft.

The noise below increased until the sea all round seemed to have burst into activity. I shinned up onto the royal yard as dawn burst across the sky, and, peering from my lofty perch, as far as I could see on every side millions of fish were jumping from the sea, slapping the surface with their trunks or tails as they fell back again into the water. Some even in a frenzy struck the water twice before they disappeared. It was, it could be, but a joyous journey for this multitude of fish all heading south, chasing the blue sea into foam.

Far away to the north and an advancing line of surf the edge of this strange moving tide drew nearer every instant, leaving the sea behind it peaceful again, and placidly blue. As I stepped down on deck an hour later the second mate remarked, "Supposing, Jonah, you don't think so hard," and in the fore-cabin I entered someone was saying, "Them's porpoises, all heading south. I seen them once before aboard a Frenchman, near on forty years ago."

LONDON

"Why shouldn't we go to Switzerland? It's not going to cost us any more than going to Blackpool or to the Isle of Man." So say a party of 300 enterprising mill girls from Bolton. Under the organization of the Women's Mutual Improvement Society they will travel from Bolton to Dover by special train, from Calais to Montreux in Switzerland, for a week, then for a week to Venice and back by Interlaken and the Alps. Switzerland, Venice and the Alps are a big change from a Bolton mill with a fortnight at Blackpool, and it would seem probable that these "Bolton Wanderers" may be the pioneers of a form of holiday making hitherto unknown to Lancashire mill workers.

In the efforts that are being made to improve parcel post facilities between Sweden and the British Isles some interesting facts have been learned. For instance, according to the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, "a certain parcel from Sweden to London made a tour of half of Europe, via Berlin and Hamburg, before finally reaching its destination in a leisurely cargo steamer. Representations to the Swedish authorities elicited the reply after three and a half months that fourteen consignments of parcels received from England had been expedited with all possible dispatch in Sweden. Nothing was said at all about the dispatch of parcels from Sweden. Similar representations to the British postal authorities concerning this perambulatory parcel elicited the reply that, considering the route by which it had been sent, it really did quite well to arrive as quickly as it did; and, in any case, they were not responsible for the route by which it was sent."

Since Mr. Baldwin went down to his old school, Harrow, to unveil a memorial, quite a little correspondence has ensued in the press as to which school could claim the greater number of prime ministers. Harrow was proud with Mr. Baldwin at its sixth. Westminster went one better with seven, but both had to stand down to Eton, with seventeen prime ministers who had been educated under the shadow of Windsor Castle.

The process of placing Britons upon small farms in their own country is slow, but it is also sure. The Scottish Board of Agriculture reports that up to March 31, 1919, would-be farmers had been settled on new holdings or on enlargements of previously existing holdings, and that 10,055 applicants for land remained to be dealt with. The majority of those provided with small holdings, it adds, are succeeding. The development of the qualities of resourcefulness, thrift and business capacity, it continues, is not the least of the beneficial results from a national point of view of the policy of land settlement. Reports received by the board show that rural workers generally are coming to look toward settlement on a holding rather than employment in the towns and cities as a means of improving their position. A Government bill to help the British agricultural worker to acquire ownership of a cottage and garden has been drafted, with a view to its becoming law next autumn. It extends the powers of county councils to employ public funds for the provision of small plots for cultivation purposes, also for cottage holdings alike for owner occupiers and for tenants.

For the first time in the long history of the Middle Temple, women barristers recently argued a case in a moot, or mock trial. The two ladies, as is the custom at a moot, were robed but did not wear wigs. The case purported to be an appeal by an estate owner who sued a neighbor for damage done to his property by hypothetical tiger cubs, which the neighbor had allowed to grow up on his estate. After considerable discussion about rabbits and rats and their habits, it was ruled that tiger cubs could legitimately be regarded as a public nuisance, and the appeal succeeded. Some laughter was occasioned when the lady counsel brought forward a battery of authorities to prove a point which she thought the judge had

"Spot" on New Hampshire Moors

Up in the hills of New Hampshire, in a remote place where the grass grows freely by the roadside, a Scotch collie roams about as it did in the hills of its native land, distinguished, yet not proud, because of its record at fairs and shows. To "Spot"—for that is his name—New Hampshire might well be Scotland, so closely does the one resemble the other, and he never misses the heather as he scampers over the undulating ground.

Could he have spoken, he might have shown us the likeness between the hills and the valleys, and the streams that ensue their way by the edge of the woods. His owner—not his master, for there can be no real friendship between man and dog where the relationship is master and slave—is a farmer, whose kindness has been amply rewarded.

If it is this man's desire that "Spot" should show his mettle, all he has to do is to call the dog to his side and direct him where to go. "Spot" has been trained to quick response. A whistle, and he is bounding over the fields rounding up the sheep that are scattered about the pasture; another, of a different sound, and he turns them on the flank; a louder whistle, and he brings the sheep forward in orderly fashion; then a low "hiss," and he lies on the ground, intent, his eyes twinkling slowly—the yellow fellow—waiting for the next signal; a sharp whistle and he is off like an arrow, driving the flock before him until brought to a sudden stop by a "drop" signal.

An artist at shedding, all that "Spot" requires is a signal and he divides his charges, keeping at bay those that would, with the characteristics of their kind, join the sheep moving off to one side; and at another whistle, he drives the parted sheep in the opposite direction. All the time he has a cool demeanor, and does his work without causing a flurry or uneasiness. He never snaps, never bites, is never impatient—directs rather than forces the sheep to act as they should. His ideals are high, and they are the ideals inculcated into him when he was a pup.

"Spot" is an importation from the Lammemoors. There sheep dogs undergo competitive tests in driving, shedding and penning. The tests are severe. One is to "drive" a small flock of sheep between posts about eight feet apart, set off to the right or the left of an imaginary line between the starting point and the pen. The sheep must go through the narrow way, and the dog is judged by its ability to control and direct them in the process. Care and intelligent guidance are necessary for the dog to pass successfully. How successful "Spot" has been may be determined by the fact that he won the international championship in England in 1923.

Far from being a lonesome dog, "Spot" has plenty of playmates. A low call, "Doggies, doggies, doggies," converts the rose-fringed lawn in front of the farm where "Spot" resides into a lively playground, with puppies cavorting around, and "Queen" and "Nell," pedigree collies, engaging in the frolic of dogland. The puppies hide in a drain that runs under the road and open into a field behind the hedge, while "Nell" and "Queen" utilize recesses which abound on the farm as something more becoming to their dignity.

"Spot" is a model hero. He never exults over victory. Triumph to him is the consummation of duty, something that should be taken modestly, and if his tail wags usually fast at the end of a performance, it is not pride that gives it speed. Indeed, when onlookers are loudest in their praise, "Spot" retires to the least conspicuous place in the crowd.

To know "Spot" is to love him. To pat him is to make a friend. His simple heart goes out to everyone, but there is one man he understands better than all others, and that is his owner, who chose his farm because of its setting and because it reminded him of his beloved Lammemoors.

W. W. C.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

ruled against her, but which was really in her favor. On being apprised by the judge of this fact, the lady's reply was simply, "Oh, was it?"

"Bringing back the ashes" has become a regular catch phrase in connection with Australian test cricket matches, but there must be plenty of people who do not know its origin. They only know that if England wins the "ashes" return. The phrase originated in 1882, when England was beaten for the first time by Australia. English cricket was then described in the *Spotting Times* as defunct, and it was stated that the Australians were taking back the ashes with them. An English team, of which Lord Dunsley was a member, went to Australia that autumn and beat an Australian eleven in two out of three matches. Some Melbourne ladies then presented him with a little earthenware urn in which were some ashes, a gift which he treasures to this day. These, however, do not actually travel back and forth with the wicketing team.

Sayings of the week:
On a sensible policy of reduction of armaments depends our chief hope of extinguishing the curse of war.—*Lord Cecil of Chelwood*.
For a touching reflection that miners in Russia are prepared to work ten hours a day in order that their British colleagues may not have to work eight.—*Lord Bitchfield*.

The object of Sunday in a civilized community is to provide an opportunity both for the individual and the community to rest and examine the fundamental philosophy of their lives, and to see whether they are on the right lines.—*R. Hopkin Morris, M. P.*

All good workmanship is art, and in all occupations there should be room for good workmanship and facilities should be given for its development.—*Arthur Henderson*.

Communism schools must teach the love of truth. Republican democracy means truth. There are numerous definitions of democracy, but this one is perhaps the best, particularly for children and for schools.—*President Meserve*.

Letters to the Editor

Dear commentators are welcome, but the editor must remain aloof from their editorials, and he does not undertake to take directly or indirectly responsibility for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Analyzing Installment Buying"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Your recent editorial, entitled "Analyzing Installment Buying," interested me. Installment buying is definitely with us and has been for a considerable number of years. People's opinions carry only relative importance on such a broad subject, but I believe the following figures, which are approximately accurate, argue very convincingly that installment buying has neither led us into the depths commonly predicted, nor prevented people from saving money while paying for useful commodities and luxuries at the same time they are being used.

Savings Banks		1920	1919
22,000,000	Depositors	41,800,000	
\$11,000,000,000	Deposits	\$22,000,000,000	
Savings and Loan Associations		1920	1919
7,500	Number of Associations	10,700	
4,200,000	Number of Members	7,000,000	
\$2,000,000,000	Assets	\$4,000,000,000	
450	Average Deposits Per Member	\$247	
Life Insurance Companies		1920	1919
\$2,000,000,000	New Policies	\$12,000,000,000	
\$2,000,000,000	Total Policies	\$75,000,000,000	

I feel that the above figures prove that, even though in some few cases credit has been unwisely extended, installment buying as a whole has not interfered with the increasing prosperity of the country.

S. A. M.

New York, N. Y.